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Democrats Lay Out Their Issues

Senators Plan Banking and Merger Bills

By Peter T. Kilborn... WASHINGTON — The new Democratic-controlled Senate is likely to propose major legislation affecting banking, corporate mergers, welfare, research and wages soon after the 100th Congress begins work...



William Proxmire

Canada Imposes Duty On U.S. Corn Imports

In another apparent setback to efforts by the United States and Canada to negotiate a free-trade treaty, Canada slapped a duty Friday on imports of American feed corn...

Chief Conflict Re-emerges: U.S. Deficit

By Steven V. Roberts... WASHINGTON — As the dust settles after Tuesday's elections, congressional leaders and White House officials have begun work on their legislative strategies...

Strong differences remain over how to attack the budget issue, and Republican lawmakers said Thursday that Democrats would now have to pay for their victory by taking the lead on an issue that has no politically popular solution.



Soviet officials saluted military units Friday during the annual Revolution Day parade in the Kremlin. From left are President Andrei A. Gromyko, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Pyotr G. Lushev and Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov. Below, Mr. Gorbachev's daughter, Irina, smiles at the viewing stand from the crowd.

Defense Minister's Absence Marks Red Square Spectacle

MOSCOW — Defense Minister Sergei L. Sokolov did not appear at Friday's annual Red Square military parade in Moscow to mark Revolution Day, strengthening speculation that he was in poor health.



Irina Gorbacheva

Furor Over Interview By Chirac

Denies Remarks In U.S. Paper On Israeli 'Plot'

By Joseph Fitchett... PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac ran into international and domestic political controversy Friday after he was reported to have said that Israel, not Syria, plotted to blow up an airliner of El Al, Israel's national airline...

Mr. Proxmire said, "We have to get action and get it as soon as possible on the nonbank-bank loophole that allows institutions like Sears and American Express to soak up deposits that used to go to banks."

Under the legislation, which the committee considered last year, the government would pay the state a bonus of 70 percent of the worker's earnings after one year of work, 50 percent after the second year and 30 percent after the third year.

Members of the cabinet discussed the administration's legislative program at a meeting Thursday at the White House.

Manila Coup Fears Mount on Eve of Aquino Trip

By Seth Mydans... MANILA — Fears of a coup reached a crisis stage Friday in Manila and some sources said that a move by a group of military officers had been, at least for the moment, narrowly averted.

Such an action Friday appeared to be connected to the information Colonel Corpuz had been prepared to reveal but did not.

LATE NEWS

Jacobsen Makes Appeal to Press

WASHINGTON (AP) — David Jacobsen, the American hostage freed in Lebanon last weekend, asked the U.S. press Friday to be careful in reporting hostage negotiations, pleading: "In the name of God, would you please just be responsible and back off."

Shultz Said To Protest Iran Deal

By Walter Pincus... WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz protested to President Ronald Reagan that a secret White House plan to obtain the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon by permitting shipments of military equipment to Iran contradicted U.S. policy against negotiating with terrorist states, informed sources have said.

In Cairo, City's Sprawl Spreads Unchecked



A street in the Cairo neighborhood of Mounira el Gedida, which was once a farming village that helped feed the city.

By John Kifer... CAIRO — Sayyed Fouad recalled that 25 years ago, when he was a boy, the ground on which he now stood was all farms, fields of wheat and vegetables that fed the city of Cairo, seemingly far away across the river.

Mr. Fouad, now 33 and an electrician, was standing in a narrow alley between seven-story brick apartment buildings packed so densely that the sun barely penetrated. His plastic sandals sunk into a mixture of dirt and sewage.

The government has plans for nine new cities and satellite towns in outlying areas to relieve the population pressure, but the World Bank study expressed doubt.

SPECIAL TODAY

IN THE NAME OF ART

Categorization is emerging as the main factor in the art market. Across the board, a signature, a date, a glamorous provenance are becoming more important than the visual aspects of the work.

GENERAL NEWS

The Reagan veto of the \$18-billion bill to clean up U.S. waterways has put American cities in a tight spot.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The U.S. unemployment rate was unchanged at 7 percent in October.

IN MONDAY'S BIT

Wine investing has become high fashion, both for connoisseurs and for speculators. See Personal Investing.



OLD FOES NOW ALLIES — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, right, appeared at a rally with Farooq Abdullah after they announced the formation of a coalition government in the state of Kashmir. Page 2.

Superpower Relations: Post-Summit Strains

By Philip Taubman... VIENNA — The inconclusive Soviet-American discussions in Vienna suggest that the arms control breakthroughs nearly achieved at the Iceland summit meeting have...

at least temporarily, complicated and even strained relations between the two superpowers.

cial name given to buildings constructed without permits, inspection or other regulation. About 80 percent of the housing in Cairo is said to be informal.

water piped in. The only thing close to public transport is a number of pickup trucks, equipped with benches and cloth canopies, that shuttle about the muddy streets.

"The water level is rising because of settlement," Mr. Fouad said. "It's only a matter of time before the buildings collapse."

Apprehension About a Communist Revival Keeps Thailand and Indonesia on Guard

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — For the past few years, it seemed that only the Philippines among the seven non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia faced a serious leftist rebellion.

But leaders of Thailand and Indonesia have warned recently of a possible armed Communist revival within their borders.

Although they insist that the threat is real, arguing that a slump in the region's economic fortunes is providing popular grievances for insurgents to exploit, foreign analysts have reacted with some skepticism.

The analysts say they believe that the Communist threat is being resurrected largely to strengthen the hold on power of the governments in Bangkok and Jakarta as well as the military establishments that support them.

Nonetheless, they say, it is clear that the activities of the Communist revolutionary movement in the Philippines have caused deep concern in neighboring nations and heightened sensitivities about a leftist revival in Southeast Asia.

The Thai army chief, General Chaovalit Yongchaiyut, said last week that the Thai Communist Party had succeeded in expanding its activities in the past year in preparation for renewed revolutionary war.

General Chaovalit's remarks caused surprise because Thailand announced in 1982 that it had defeated the Communists militarily. It did so after a counterinsurgency campaign, offering amnesty for those who surrendered, had helped cut guerrilla strength to under 1,200 from a peak of about 12,000 in 1980.

Some members of parliament in Bangkok accused General Chaovalit of raising the Communist specter again to entrench the military's hold on power and enlarge its share of the budget. A Thai military spokesman acknowledged that the estimated number of armed guerrillas under the banner of the Communist Party of Thailand was less than 570.

But General Chaovalit said the hardest phase of beating Communism — correcting injustices and improving social conditions — was being ignored by politicians.

A diplomat concluded: "I think its part of the continuing game of military politicking in Thailand."

But he added: "There is a potential problem there which the army doesn't want people to forget about."

Several Indonesian civil and military leaders also have warned recently about a possible Communist comeback.

The chief justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court, Ali Said, a former cabinet minister, told a Jakarta newspaper that the banned party would reassert itself after President Suharto and other experienced leaders retired and were replaced by younger men "not as well-versed in politics."

Mr. Suharto, a retired army general, played a main role in crushing a 1965 coup attempt that the armed forces blamed on Communists. The

program to be strictly limited to prevent an arms race in space.

But Mr. Reagan has stuck to his position that the program would help protect all mankind from nuclear attack and contribute to rendering nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete."

In Moscow on Friday, Mr. Gorbachev said there was "no road back" from a new international situation that had developed as a result of the Reykjavik meeting.

Speaking at a Kremlin reception after the Revolution Day parade in Red Square, Mr. Gorbachev said the way forward lay through a "new political mentality" in which nations showed respect for choices made by each other.

"The fear of war should recede from life forever and the madness of militarism be driven away," he said.

Meanwhile, the Novosti press agency said the Soviet military and public were beginning to realize that if Washington did not join Moscow's mutual nuclear test ban, the Soviet Union would have no alternative but to end it. The moratorium, in effect since August 1985, is due to expire Jan. 1, 1987.

The Thai army chief, General Chaovalit Yongchaiyut, said the hardest phase of beating Communism — correcting injustices and improving social conditions — was being ignored by politicians.



Chaovalit Yongchaiyut

Indonesian Communist movement at the time claimed to have more than 20 million followers and was considered the biggest party outside China and the Soviet Union.

Indonesia — the world's fifth most populous nation with an estimated 170 million people — has been hit hard by a slump in prices for its main exports and was forced to devalue its currency by 31 percent in September.

On the same day that Mr. Said's interview was published, Amir Machmud, a retired general and former minister who is now speaker of parliament, said that Communism never died.

"Like the sea, it may go up and down," he added, "but it never dries up."

As proof that secret cells committed to the violent overthrow of the government still existed in Indonesia, a senior regional commander announced in June that four "Communist terrorists" had been arrested.

But many foreign analysts say they believe that the Communist organization in Indonesia was ruthlessly and thoroughly dismantled in the late 1960s and that the main opposition to the government now comes from disaffected Moslems.

They say that the Suharto administration knows this but wants to appear even-handed in cracking down on leftist suspects as well as Islamic extremists.

Analysts also say that the armed forces in Indonesia need to be able to point to a subversive threat to justify its pervasive influence in the country's political life.

Indonesia has not published any recent estimate of residual Communist strength. But in the past 18 months, more than 5,000 people suspected of having Communist connections have been purged from their jobs in the civil service and oil industry, while another 1.5 million are subject to checks before general elections next April to see whether they will be allowed to vote.

As for the Philippines, analysts have cited doubts about the ability of the government of President Corason C. Aquino and Philippine security forces to mount an effective counterinsurgency program. They point to factionalism in the government and military, which, they say, is weakening the program.

Southeast Asian government officials and diplomats in the area say that a Communist takeover in the Philippines might not have a direct impact on growth of insurgency

elsewhere, but that it would end the Philippines' membership in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and U.S. access to bases that help contain Soviet and Vietnamese influence in East Asia and the Western Pacific.

"It would," a diplomat commented, "undermine the perception of ASEAN as a stable region that has taken more than 10 years to build up."

He added that stability was "a prerequisite for sustaining business and investor confidence, and for prosperity."

The Philippines' armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, said in a recent television interview shown in Manila that the number of Communist guerrillas had expanded to 23,200 from 7,750 in 1982, although only about half were armed.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has warned that Communist political cadres controlled 20 percent of village councils in the Philippines and that the rebels would take power within five years unless they were defeated on the battlefield as well as in the political and economic arenas.

The Aquino administration has entered into negotiations with Communist representatives, who recently proposed a 100-day cease-

fire. The government negotiator, Ramon Mitra, indicated this week that progress had been made toward this end.

Elsewhere in Southeast Asia, the Communist picture is mixed.

In Burma, estimates of the Communist guerrilla strength range from 7,000 to 15,000. Analysts note, however, that they are confined to mountains in the northeast of the country and have lost political credibility and cohesion by turning to drug smuggling to finance their operations.

In peninsular Malaysia, officials say the number of Communist guerrillas has been reduced from a peak of 10,000 in the 1950s to no more than 1,500. Confined mainly to the jungle along the Thai-Malaysia border.

Since 1979, Thai and Malaysian troops have mounted joint operations against the guerrillas, and Malaysia's armed forces chief, General Ghazali Sethi, has described them as a dwindling force.

In the east Malaysian state of Sarawak, where General Sethi said there were fewer than 100 guerrillas still active, Indonesian soldiers also have been involved in coordinated suppression.

In Singapore and Brunei, Communist influence is considered negligible.

Zimbabwe, Mozambique Deny Plot

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Mozambique denied Friday an allegation by South Africa that President Samora Machel, who was killed in a plane crash in South Africa last month, was plotting with Zimbabwe to overthrow the government of Malawi.

In Harare, Zimbabwean state radio also dismissed the charge.

The South African government asserted Thursday that documents found in the wreckage of the plane crash provided evidence that Mozambique and Zimbabwe were planning to overthrow President Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi. Earlier this year Mr. Machel accused Malawi of supporting rightist guerrillas seeking to overthrow his Marxist government.

Mozambique's official news agency AIM quoted Information Minister Teodato Hunguana on Friday as saying Thursday night:

"This is a vulgar attempt to turn the victim into an accused, to turn the person who has been attacked into the attacker, to turn the country that has been invaded into an invader and to present the country that is being destabilized as the destabilizer."

In Harare, the Voice of Zimbabwe radio said: "As part of its propaganda campaign against the front-line states, the Botha regime has again come up with new accusations against the peace-loving people of Zimbabwe and Mozambique."

U.S. Arranging For Substitute Staff at Embassy

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has signed a \$10-million contract with a Los Angeles-based company to provide 60 to 90 support workers to replace Soviet employees withdrawn from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the consulate in Leningrad during the recent U.S.-Soviet battle of diplomatic expulsions.

Felic Martinez, a department spokesman, said Thursday that the five-year contract was awarded to Pacific Architects & Engineers Inc., which is to recruit the personnel. Mr. Martinez said that the first group, which will include drivers, general laborers and tradesmen, is expected to arrive in the Soviet Union early next month.

The Soviet Union withdrew about 260 Russian employees from the embassy and the consulate last month as part of the tit-for-tat reprisals that began when the United States expelled 25 members of the Soviet mission to the United Nations on the ground that they were involved in espionage activities.

When the Russians expelled five American diplomats in retaliation, the United States ordered an additional 55 Russians at Moscow's Washington embassy and San Francisco consulate to leave. This move effectively lowered to 251 the number of diplomats each government may accredit to the other.

As a result, any replacements for the Soviet workers withdrawn from the U.S. missions must remain under this ceiling.

Russians Present New Arms Proposals

GENEVA Reuters

GENEVA — The Soviet Union formally presented new arms proposals Friday, including a call for the superpowers to eliminate all strategic nuclear weapons by 1996 and to strictly limit research on space arms, a Soviet spokesman said.

Before the meeting, the spokesman, Alexander Monakhov, said that the Soviet delegation at the U.S.-Soviet arms-control talks planned to "table the new proposals which in essence will build upon the Reykjavik talks."

The formal presentation of the new proposals has been expected since the Oct. 11-12 talks between Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Iceland.

Soviet negotiators will explain the proposals in detail during three regular meetings next week, starting with space weapons on Monday, Mr. Monakhov said. The talks will probably adjourn for a winter break on Wednesday.

U.S. and Soviet officials have clashed sharply over what was agreed on at the October meeting. American negotiators presented proposals based upon their interpretation during three negotiating sessions in late October.

Soviet leaders have argued that Mr. Reagan had agreed to their proposal to eliminate all strategic nuclear arms within 10 years. This would include nuclear-armed submarines and planes. But U.S. officials have said the agreement was limited to eliminating land-based ballistic missiles, the strongest arm of the Soviet nuclear force.

The main obstacle to any arms accord remains the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative research project. Moscow has called repeatedly for

STRAIN: After Summit, Superpower Problems Deepen

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Europeans had turned cool to the prospect of eliminating ballistic missiles from Europe. Several West European leaders have voiced concern that the removal of missiles might give the edge to the Soviet Union because of what the West contends is Soviet superiority in conventional forces.

The Soviet Union has also accused the United States of trying to backtrack on the Iceland understandings.

Mr. Shevardnadze, in a statement distributed before his departure for Moscow, said the Americans had tried to "beat a complete retreat from the high ground reached in Reykjavik."

His statement said the talks had left "a bitter taste," but in brief remarks he added that the "spirit of Reykjavik" was not dead.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, while expressing disappointment about the sort of research on defensive weapons that would be permitted over the next 10 years, said the Soviet Union insists on limiting work to laboratory research, and the two sides remain divided over what constitutes such research.

France to Snub Botha During Visit

PARIS (AFP) — No French government officials will meet President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa when he visits France on Tuesday to open a museum dedicated to South African war dead, a French official said Friday.

Claude Malheret, secretary of state for human rights, said in a television interview that the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac would give Mr. Botha a visit "the lowest possible profile."

The official added, "He will be received by no member of the government."

Last month French officials met privately with Jonas Savimbi during a visit to France by the leader of the South African-supported National Union for the Total Independence of Angola guerrilla organization, which is fighting the Marxist government in Luanda.

U.S. Grand Jury Subpoenas Nofziger

NEW YORK (UPI) — Lyn Nofziger, the former presidential aide who lobbied on behalf of a Bronx defense contractor in possible violation of government ethics law, has been subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury, the New York Daily News reported Friday.

Mr. Nofziger's attorneys said the former White House aide to Presidents Ronald Reagan and Richard M. Nixon was served last week with subpoena to appear before a U.S. grand jury, the newspaper reported. Mark Bragg, Mr. Nofziger's partner in a Washington public relations firm, was also subpoenaed, the paper said.

Both the U.S. Justice Department and the Manhattan district attorney's office are conducting investigations of Mr. Nofziger and other former Reagan administration officials in connection with alleged dealings with Wedtech Corp., a military parts company, the News said.

Israeli Leftists Assailed for PLO Talks

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — A group of Israeli leftists returned Friday from a meeting in Romania with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization to face police summonses and public abuse.

As they arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport, four leaders of the 29-member Israeli group were handed orders to report to the police for questioning under a law that forbids unauthorized meetings with "terrorist organizations." Noisy demonstrators demanded their arrests.

Latif Dori, a leader of the group, said, "We, the Israeli delegation to Bucharest, want to make a dialogue for peace." He said the group did not intend to break the law, which includes prison terms of up to three years, although they deplored it.

Those comments reflected the widespread belief that, despite the December 35-45 edge in the next Senate and a slightly increased margin in the House, legislative progress in the next two years will depend heavily on a bipartisan consensus formed primarily by moderate elements in both parties.

However, at the White House, Mr. Reagan took a slightly more aggressive tone, saying that the president was not a lame duck and would continue to fight for his principles on Capitol Hill.

He described the postelection mood in the White House this way: "There is no attempt to bunker down or be defensive, or to give any air of defeat or anything of that nature. It is not antagonistic. It is not confrontational. But it is forward looking and it reflects the mood of the president."

With power so fragmented and both parties looking to the presidential elections of 1988, most congressional analysts do not expect a session marked by major innovation.

Some issues will be unavoidable and the budget deficit tops the list, with Democrats divided on tax increases. Mr. Byrd said his aim was toward a balanced budget established by the last Congress, but he ruled out a tax increase as a way of doing that.

Mexican Editor of Le Monde Is Slain

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — The police said Friday that Ivan Mendez, 38, the editor of the Spanish edition of Le Monde Diplomatique, had been found murdered Thursday. He had been bound and shot. He was the sixth Mexican journalist to be killed this year and the 12th to be slain in two years.

Until three months ago, Mr. Mendez also edited the government party's monthly Mexico City magazine, "Divulgación."

The journalist was also an active member of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has governed Mexico since 1929. "He was a good friend of ours and a good member of our party," a party spokesman said. "It's a shame."

Gandhi Backs Longtime Opponent To Form New Kashmir Government

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has joined with a longtime political foe to form a new government in the Moslem-dominated state of Kashmir.

The move, a major political development in India, was widely seen as solving an immediate political problem for Mr. Gandhi but creating a potential new one that could hurt his support among his own increasingly restive party regulars.

With backing from Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, the politician installed as the new Kashmir chief minister was the same man removed from the job two years ago by Mr. Gandhi's mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Farooq Abdullah, the new chief minister, appeared at a rally with Mr. Gandhi in the capital of Srinagar on Thursday, telling a large crowd that he and the prime minister would govern together and even run together in the next elections.

"I will strengthen his hands, and he will strengthen mine," said Mr. Abdullah, who clasped Mr. Gan-

UPI Names Ex-Reporter As President

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The recently named president of United Press International has resigned and been replaced by a management consultant — a former reporter for the troubled news agency.

In addition, the wire service's managing editor was fired Thursday as the new owner of UPI continued to clean house.

The changes came after The New York Times announced Oct. 23 that it would drop UPI's news report Dept. 31, a major blow to the nation's second-largest wire service. The Hartford Courant and The Dallas Times Herald also have said they plan to discontinue the service.

UPI announced Thursday that Maxwell McCrohon, 58, had resigned as president, a job he took in August. He had been editor-in-chief the previous three years.

Succeeding Mr. McCrohon is Milton R. Benjamin, 44, who heads a management consulting firm that had been advising Mario Vazquez Rana, UPI's new owner, since early this year. Mr. Vazquez, a Mexican publisher, brought UPI out of bankruptcy law protection by buying it for \$41 million in June.

DEFICIT: Old Conflict Re-emerges

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Senate by requesting more money next year for the president's space-oriented missile shield, a program that was slashed by the last Congress. He also said Democrats would be following a "dangerous course" by trying to reduce the deficit mainly by trimming the Pentagon budget.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said Thursday that he would continue to submit growing military budgets.

Asked if that would be politically "realistic," given the strong opposition to big increases in military spending that already prevails in Congress, Mr. Weinberger said: "I'm not going to approach it realistically. If I did, we'd be in worse shape than we are."

On Capitol Hill, Mr. Byrd consulted with those expected to take over as heads of committees and urged them to start preparing legislation in such areas as foreign trade and arms control, according to a spokesman.

Mr. Byrd is being challenged for the majority leadership job by J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, and some Democratic planning will have to wait until that contest is settled Nov. 20.

After a harsh campaign marked by fierce partisanship, leaders of both parties spoke conciliatorily Thursday and promised to look for compromises on the major issues facing Congress.

Senator Bob Dole, who will be-

Iran: Shultz Reportedly Protested Deal for Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

United Press International that he was in the awkward position of not being able to comment on the reports, "some of which he described as 'very fanciful.'"

U.S. sources who confirmed that Mr. McFarlane had traveled to Tehran said he was there to discuss the hostages, to urge Iran's leaders to end support for terrorism and to seek an end to the war with Iraq.

Sources said there had been earlier trips to Tehran by Colonel North and others. Colonel North, who supervises the White House counterterrorism operation, also has played a leading role in U.S. aid to rebel forces in Nicaragua.

Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of Iran from 1979 until 1981, when he was forced to flee the country,

Iran: Shultz Reportedly Protested Deal for Hostages

said on the ABC News "Nightline" program on Wednesday that he was aware of American and Israeli arms shipments reaching Iran.

He also said that in return for the arms shipments, the Khomeini government was beginning to exercise control "over Islamic Jihad and all the organizations that are operating in the world on that side."

Sources said the covert White House program began in early 1985 after it became apparent that Islamic Jihad would not respond to pressure for the release of U.S. hostages unless it came from Tehran.

At that point, sources said, Israeli officials who had kept contacts in Iran proposed opening up a channel of communications for the Americans.

Norway to Indict 54 in Gulf Oil Fraud

OSLO (Reuters) — The Norwegian police said Friday they had completed a five-month investigation of oil tanker fraud and initiated proceedings in indicting 54 persons on charges of stealing cargoes from tankers in the Gulf worth 60 million kroner (\$7.9 million).

Eight managers and 46 ship officers of the Oslo shipping company Marine Management will face charges of having raped crude oil from tanker holds from 1984 to 1986 and fraudulently claiming insurance for the lost crude, the Oslo police said. Last year five of the seven tankers used to shuttle Iranian crude were operated by Marine Management and several were hit by rockets presumably from Iraqi jets.

The company is run by John Fredriksen, who is one of the 54 indicted, the police said. Mr. Fredriksen was arrested and held in custody for three months at the start of the investigation, and released last month pending a trial. Investigation of the company began with a police raid on its Oslo offices in June after a Swiss energy company questioned lost cargo claims on a Marine Management ship it had hired to deliver a load of Iranian crude.

Libel Shield Expanded for U.S. Press

NEWARK, New Jersey (NYT) — A federal judge has ruled that a public figure cannot sue for punitive damages in libel cases against news organizations unless he can show actual injury to his reputation. The ruling adds significant protection for the news media against suits by public figures, legal experts said.

Before the ruling Thursday, the federal courts had not dealt with the question of punitive damages in such cases. The ruling, by Judge H. Lee Sarokin of U.S. District Court, is not binding on other federal courts, but it could influence other cases. The decision came in a case in which the Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, and one of its owners, Ronald A. Schiavone, sued Time Inc. over an August 1983 article in Time magazine.

Judge Sarokin ruled last year that the company could not recover compensatory damages because of previous publicity connecting the references in the article with crime figures and because of other, similar rulings that if an individual could not prove he was entitled to compensatory damages — that his reputation had suffered actual injury — he was not entitled to punitive damages.

For the Record

An 11th person has died in Paris of injuries received in the bomb attack by Middle East extremists in September, the French police said Friday. René Bastong died in a hospital on Thursday. (Reuters)

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April, 1987

Reagan Veto Of Water Bill Puts Cities In Tight Spot

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's veto of legislation providing \$18 billion to clean up U.S. waterways killed one of the key environmental triumphs of Congress this year.

The veto, which Mr. Reagan announced Thursday, is expected to slow substantially or halt the construction or improvement of thousands of municipal sewage treatment plants nationwide.

Representatives of state and municipal governments said the veto would create severe financial problems, requiring slowdowns of other projects and cancellation of others unless officials can find funds to supplement the \$1.2 billion appropriated for this fiscal year.

Mr. Reagan called the bill too expensive and too dependent on U.S. funding.

The veto, besides stopping much work on sewage treatment plants, means cities will also not be able to benefit from a modification of the U.S. requirement to obtain permits by Dec. 31, 1987, for every storm water pipe carrying runoff to natural waterways.

Cities are under a federally mandated deadline of July 1, 1988, to upgrade their facilities to secondary treatment standards.

In a "memorandum of disapproval" explaining his pocket veto, he said the bill "so far exceeds acceptable levels of intended budgetary commitments that I must withhold my approval." A pocket veto, which cannot be overridden, occurs when the president neither signs nor directly vetoes legislation within 10 days after adjournment of Congress.

Both houses of the outgoing Congress voted unanimously for the Water Quality Act.

"The veto sets the stage for a collision with the next Congress, where the new Democratic majority is expected to make the Senate even less pliant than it was this year."

"If we are dissatisfied with the bill, then we should just wait to see what the Democratic Congress comes up with next year," said Senator Robert T. Stafford, a Republican of Vermont, who is a co-sponsor of the legislation.

"Funding of sewage treatment plants will continue this fiscal year at half the level sought by Congress. The budget contains \$1.2 billion for construction of new facilities, approved as a fallback in the event that the bill authorizing \$2.4 billion this year and \$18 billion over the next eight years failed or was vetoed."

"Only half of the money is available, which means only half of the work will get done," said Roberta Savage, executive director of the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators.

"Construction is shrinking to its lowest annual level since the program was founded 14 years ago. But the pressure for new facilities mounts daily as municipalities approach the 1988 EPA deadline to upgrade all plants to secondary treatment standards. Carol Kocheisen, counsel for the National League of Cities, said 4,800 facilities do not meet the standard."

"We are facing a federal deadline for compliance at the same time we're being withheld on," she said. "Cities are going to have to figure out how to get money elsewhere."

U.S. Women See Gains Despite Election Losses

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Midterm elections Tuesday found a record number of women running but did not yield a record number of winners, yet women politicians still made significant and sometimes historical gains.

This is the view of those who have long charted the evolution of women's political progress.

"If we use a yardstick of where we ought to be, the results look awful," said Irene Natividad, chairwoman of the National Women's Political Caucus in Washington. "But if we use a yardstick of where

we have been in the past, we made quite a big jump."

Ms. Natividad and others in political circles are talking about the ways 1986 showed a growing sophistication of women in politics, a powerful example of the difference between how women vote and how men vote, which contributed to the Democrats' takeover of a Senate majority and a number of firsts.

In Maryland, Representative Barbara A. Mikulski became the first Democratic woman to gain a Senate seat without following her husband into office. Kay A. Orr became the first Republican woman to be elected governor of Nebraska. Both candidates won by defeating other women.

Although the new crop of women will be a different breed — in many cases, the activists said, more progressive — there will still be only two women in the Senate and 23 in the House of Representatives.

Ms. Mikulski will take her seat in the Senate as Paula Hawkins, a Florida Republican, leaves, defeated by Governor Bob Graham.

Four House members left to retire or run for higher office and four women won seats in a far-flung geographic pattern: Pat Salki of Hawaii and Constance Morella of Maryland, both considered moderate Republicans, and Louise Slaughter of New York and Elizabeth Patterson of South Carolina, both Democrats.

The biggest disappointment for women was in the governorship races. Mrs. Orr, who defeated her Democratic rival, Helen Boosalis, in the first all-female gubernatorial contest in the United States, was the only victor out of the eight women who were challengers for governorships.

"There are still barriers to seeing women as chief executives," said Celinda Lake, political director of the Women's Campaign Fund. "Basically, women are seen as good listeners and as caring about people, so they are viewed as good at constituency service and legislative posts."

"They are not seen as good at budgets or managing on a macro level, things that people want in a chief executive."

She said that her group's analyses of the voting patterns on Tuesday showed that older voters and young men were still particularly resistant to seeing women as governors.

A New York Times-CBS News Poll conducted Oct. 24-28 confirmed this. Asked if women were better at executive jobs, like mayor or governor, or in legislative bodies, like city councils or Congress, 9 percent chose executive jobs, 38 percent chose legislative jobs, and 26 percent said it made no difference.

But there was hope as far as getting women into the pipeline for governorships. The number of women holding the office of lieutenant governor doubled; there are now four.

Governor Madeleine M. Kunin of Vermont, a Democrat, won reelection when her Republican opponent conceded, but since she lacked a majority, must be confirmed in January by the state legislature.

Among women voters, Mrs. Kunin had a majority, but she got only 41 percent of the male vote.

Many of this year's best-known female candidates were defeated: Bella S. Abzug, in a House race in New York; Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, in a House race in Maryland; Harriet Woods, in a Senate race in Missouri; Rose Elizabeth Bird, running to retain her post as chief justice of the California Supreme Court; and Ariane Violette of Rhode Island, the first woman to become a state attorney general.

The women's vote helped the Democrats win Senate seats in at least nine states of North Dakota, North Carolina, Colorado, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Nevada, California and Washington, according to CBS News polls of people leaving the voting places.

In Colorado, where Timothy Wirth won by 51 percent, 53 percent of the women voted for him and 44 percent voted for Ken Kramer, while 49 percent of the men voted for Mr. Kramer and 48 percent voted for Mr. Wirth. In California, Alan Cranston owed his reelection in large part to the women who voted for him.



MEETING IN VIENNA — Kurt Waldheim, left, welcomed Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, to the Hofburg palace on Friday. Mr. Genscher was in the Austrian capital for meetings in connection with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Waldheim's Army Unit Linked to Deportations

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Captured Nazi documents indicate that the military unit in which President Kurt Waldheim of Austria served was directly responsible for the mass deportation of Yugoslav civilians to concentration camps in 1942 following a Nazi purge of the Kozara region of Yugoslavia.

The documents, held in the U.S. National Archives and made available Thursday to The Washington Post, show that the quartermaster of the Wehrmacht's Combat Group West Bosnia was responsible for establishing prisoner collecting points and transferring captives to camps.

Mr. Waldheim, who had denied for months any involvement in the Kozara operation, acknowledged last month that he was in the Kozara area in the spring and summer of 1942 but said he was a noncombatant "supply officer."

His spokesman, Gerold Christian, said last month that Mr. Waldheim, who served for 10 years as secretary-general of the United Nations, was "assigned as a special missions staff officer to the quartermaster" of Combat Group West Bosnia and that he "had the duties of a supply officer."

"He was not involved in the fighting," Mr. Christian added. The documents show that the quartermaster's department was assigned responsibility for the deportations of about 68,000 civilians. Many people perished in long marches to concentration camps. In the camps, 23,000 children under age 14 were separated from their parents and sent to special children's camps where 11,000 died of starvation and disease.

Of the 68,000 people evacuated, more than 10,000 were sent to forced-labor camps in Germany and Norway.

The documents do not mention Mr. Waldheim and there is no evidence that he was personally involved in the deportations.

All other Nazi documents that have come to light show Mr. Waldheim serving as an intelligence officer at other times during the war.

An order by General Friedrich von Stahel, the Nazi commander at Kozara, says under the heading of "Supply" that "prisoner collecting points must be established" for the "deportation of prisoners."

According to a June 2, 1942, document, issued by a Colonel Munkel, the quartermaster for the commanding Nazi general in Belgrade, prisoner deportations were among the duties of the quartermaster's department of Combat Group West Bosnia.

Entitled "Special Orders for West Bosnia," the document details instructions on ammunition, transport, field mail and booty. Translated from German, it says that the Nazi troops "should as much as possible live off the land, without payment, by confiscating from villages whose inhabitants fought the Wehrmacht as well as by taking all available supplies before houses are burned down."

More than 130 villages in the Kozara area were burned down during the 45-day operation, according to Yugoslav historians.

With respect to prisoner deportations, the Combat Group was instructed to reach "an agreement with the government" of Croatia. It says that "should a deportation of prisoners to a Croatian camp not be possible or advisable, the prisoners are to be sent to Belgrade."

The quartermaster's department was instructed that "anticipated arrival date and numbers are to be reported by phone before each transport leaves" to the quartermaster's Belgrade headquarters.

Blacks, Women Push Democrats for Bigger Roles

By Michael Gelb
Reuters

WASHINGTON — American blacks and women have begun lobbying to influence the Democratic Party's platform for the 1988 presidential elections by claiming credit for the party's Senate election victory on Tuesday.

At a news conference Thursday to press the candidacy of a black representative from New York, Charles B. Rangel, for a party leadership post, black leaders said blacks provided the Democratic margin in 138 contests, including at least five Senate races.

"We delivered for them on Nov. 4," said Walter E. Fauntroy, a representative from the District of Columbia, and "we want them to deliver for black Americans."

Meanwhile, a coalition of women's groups said women provided the Democratic margin in Senate races in Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Nevada, Washington state, North Dakota, Louisiana, North Carolina and California.

The Democrats took Republican seats in nine states to gain a 55-45 majority and take control of the Senate for the first time since 1980. The Republicans had a 53-47 advantage before Tuesday's voting.

The Democrats also added to their 253-182 margin in the House of Representatives by at least five votes, pending final results in a handful of close races.

According to television exit polls, blacks clearly provided the



Members of the National Black Leadership Roundtable met to discuss strategy following the recent U.S. election. From left are Representative William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, and Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York.

margin of victory in Senate races in Alabama, California, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina. Black votes may also have turned the tide for Democrats in Florida and Nevada where the white vote split about evenly.

Overall, white voters backed Republican congressional candidates by a 51-49 percent margin on Tuesday. In 1984, whites backed Republicans 54-46 percent.

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, who is expected to make a second run for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988, said the party should begin shoring up power with blacks, who gave about 85 percent of their votes to Democratic candidates on Tuesday.

Mr. Jackson and other blacks have also warned the party it risked losing their support if it moved too far right in a bid to enhance its standing with conservative whites.

However, many political observers believe the Democrats will not win a presidential election until they persuade middle-of-the-road voters they are not the party of liberals and special interest groups.

After the Democrats' landslide defeat in the 1984 presidential election, the Democratic national chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., withdrew the official status previously accorded seven interest group caucuses, including those representing blacks, women and homosexuals.

ELECTION BRIEFS

Governor to Re-Form California Court

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Governor George Deukmejian was not only a landslide re-election victory but also an opportunity to name the successors of three justices of the California Supreme Court. The three were removed by voters in an emotion-charged rebellion against their refusal to uphold the death sentences of scores of convicted murderers.

Rose Elizabeth Bird, the 49-year-old chief justice of the state's Supreme Court, was removed from the bench by a 2-1 margin. Associate Justices Joseph Grodin and Cruz Reynoso, the court's first Hispanic member, drew more votes than did Justice Bird, but not enough to give them the majority needed to keep their jobs.

All will leave office on Jan. 5, when Mr. Deukmejian, a conservative whose views on social issues closely parallel those of President Ronald Reagan, can appoint three new justices on the highest court in the nation's most populous state. His nominations are subject to affirmation by a panel of legal experts and voter confirmation in 1988. The most likely candidate expected to succeed Justice Bird is Associate Justice Malcolm M. Lucas, a former law partner of Mr. Deukmejian who also is a conservative.

The three justices were the first ever removed from the court by voters since Californians amended their Constitution in 1934 to require appointed appellate judges to be reconfirmed periodically by voters.

Republicans Spent More, Won Less

WASHINGTON (WP) — The National Republican Senatorial Committee raised nearly eight times more than its Democratic counterpart in this election cycle — \$77.7 million to \$9.9 million.

But money failed to be a decisive factor in an election in which Democrats won back control of the Senate. In the 16 competitive Senate races, the Republican candidates each raised an average of \$3.81 million, \$1 million more than the \$2.8-million Democratic average. The Republicans, however, lost 11 of those 16 contests.

And there was strong evidence that Republican investment of cash and President Ronald Reagan's time did not produce results at the grass-roots level of politics — the campaigns for seats in state senates and houses of representatives.

In those contests, the National Conference of State Legislatures predicted that the Democrats would pick up about 150 state legislative seats, further enlarging a Democratic advantage that now stands at 4,324 to 3,070.

Vermont Becoming Still More Liberal

BURLINGTON, Vermont (NYT) — In New England's most complex election, Vermont reaffirmed its continuing transformation from a bastion of Republicanism into one of the most liberal states in the nation.

The overwhelming victory Tuesday of Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Democrat, who won 64 percent of the vote, and the triumph of Governor Madeleine M. Kunin, another Democrat, in a difficult three-way contest, underscored Vermont's leftward swing, political experts agreed Wednesday.

Mrs. Kunin, a 53-year-old Swiss-born liberal, received 47 percent of the vote, short of the majority required by the Vermont Constitution to avoid sending the race to the legislature for resolution. Lieutenant Governor Peter P. Smith, a Republican, and Bernard Sanders, a Socialist who is mayor of Burlington, split the rest.

But Mr. Smith conceded defeat early Wednesday morning after getting only 38 percent. That should make the legislators vote a formality in January. Democrats control both houses of the new legislature.

Scientists Put Firefly Glow in Tobacco

Fusing of Genes Is Seen as Big Step in Study of Heredity

By David Smollar
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO — Scientists at the University of California, San Diego have fused the gene that lights fireflies to a tobacco gene in an experiment that has produced a leaf that glows dimly in the dark and may illuminate the way toward greater understanding of the basic units of heredity.

The experiment was described Thursday as the first step in creating a powerful new tool to visually trace the behavior of genes — the building blocks of heredity — in plants and animals.

The research could lead to development of better drugs and disease-resistant crops. It also could be adapted for diagnostic tests to detect diseases in humans — tests that now require radioactive tagging, scientists said.

The key element involves using a visual tracer the substance that illuminates fireflies. University sci-

entists reported Thursday that they had successfully incorporated that gene into tobacco plants.

A six-member research team fused the firefly's so-called lantern gene, which produces an enzyme known as luciferase, with the gene of a common plant virus, and then grew the composite gene in the laboratory. Through gene-splicing technology, they inserted the new gene into tobacco plant leaves and were able to grow plants that have the fused gene virus in their cells.

When the particular gene actively "turns on," or expresses itself, the firefly gene lights up as well and the activity can be detected and measured by scientists. The particular virus used in initial experiments is a gene that is active most of the time and therefore scientists were consistently able to detect light throughout the tobacco plant, said a university plant biologist, Stephen H. Howell, a collaborator on the project.

As a genetic marker, the firefly gene should allow scientists to trace any targeted gene, according to a molecular geneticist, Donald R. Helinski, another team member. Scientists could fuse the firefly gene with plant genes dealing with disease, growth, drought resistance, or a whole host of other activities.

Researchers would then measure the subsequent light source through a number of generations to follow its inheritance characteristics.

"It's a powerful aid," Dr. Helinski said, "allowing measurements to get at the question of whether a gene is turned on at the right time, in the right tissue," for best performance and then to "measure modifications of the gene to see if there is improvement."

The scientists used the tobacco plant because its system is ideal for genetic research, even as rats have the model anatomy for animal experiments.

AMERICAN TOPICS

In U.S., Water Buffalo Might Replace Cattle

Water buffalo, which have pulled carts and plowed rice fields in Asia for thousands of years, could become the American farm animal of the future, The Washington Post reports.

Scientists at the University of Florida say that blind taste tests show that water buffalo meat tastes at least as good as beef and is just as tender, though it has less fat and cholesterol.

The milk of the water buffalo has twice as much butterfat and 50 percent more protein than cow's milk.

The animals have an efficient digestive system that makes them grow sleek and fat on poor, scrubby or swampy range land that barely keeps cattle skinny.

In addition, they like pestiferous weeds like water hyacinths, which choke many Florida waterways and which cattle dislike.

Water buffalo, unlike beasts with huge, beak-swept horns, have an unscrupulous reputation for meanness, probably through confusion with Africa's Cape buffalo, a truly dangerous animal.

Researchers say water buffalo are gentler and more docile than cattle. In rural Asia, buffalo care is often entrusted to small children.

Although usually associated with hot countries, water buffaloes have long adapted to cold climates. In Bulgaria they are used to plow snow.

Kröger, a national grocery chain, has contracted to test-market water buffalo meat in some of its stores in Georgia, both as steaks and as processed meats.



HIS SISTERS ARE REAL DOLLS — Tom Cholewa of Elmhurst, Illinois, with some of his "Genuine Num Dolls." He says he is selling the dolls, for \$89.95, to help preserve some of the Roman Catholic Church's tradition, as well as his own memories of nuns.

Short Takes

In a survey on appointment of women to state cabinets, the governor of Louisiana, Edwin W. Edwards, was in first place. Half of his cabinet members are women, according to U.S. News & World Report magazine. Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama, who is retiring, was last with less than 5 percent.

It's Tally-whoo to fox hunting in northern Virginia. Suburban sprawl from Washington, D.C., is covering hills and meadows where hunters have coursed since colonial times. The Washington Post said the Fairfax Hunt, for example, is encountering more and more fences, subdivisions, office parks and newcomers who look unkindly on the idea of horses and hounds galloping across

their land. And "shouts of 'Tally-ho' are drowned out by the roar of jets from nearby Dulles International Airport."

New York City will convert a retired Staten Island ferry, the Pvt. Joseph F. Merrell, into a floating jail for 162 inmates to help ease overcrowding at the prison complex on Riker's Island. Mayor Edward I. Koch said renovations and a dock will cost \$4 million, or \$30,000 a bed, compared to \$50,000 a bed for construction of a new, permanent structure.

Bombings declined 10 percent and killed fewer people in the first six months of 1986 than in the same period last year, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and none were attributed to terrorists. Six persons were killed, 122 wounded and property damage totaled \$1.4

million in 377 explosions. During the first six months of 1985, 10 persons were killed. The FBI said most of the bombings were attributed to juvenile pranks or neighborhood quarrels.

Columbia University's football team hasn't had a winning season in 15 years and hasn't won a game in three years, but D. Keith Mano, class of 1963, remains a truly faithful fan. Mr. Mano has attended 147 consecutive Columbia football games, at home and away, since 1970, when he missed the Brown game because his wife began to deliver their child en route to the game. "I dropped her off within easy walking distance of the hospital and drove to the field," he said, "but the game was over." Otherwise his consecutive streak would be 178 games.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

The Iranian Connection

From the day the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini set up shop in Paris through the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to the dispatch of unarmed children across the mine fields of Iraq, everything about Iran has seemed wildly improbable, undertaken in a manner defying logic and expectation.

even while professing neutrality, to tilt to Iraq and to quarantine Iran. The Iranians, after all, are fighting now on Iraqi soil and are rejecting negotiations. They also are carriers of a revolutionary Islamic doctrine regarded as a mortal threat by most Arab governments. The Reagan administration has often said that it would talk about the safety of hostages but would not discuss making political concessions.

Afghanistan Timetable

There was a routine quality to the United Nations' call for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It was, after all, the eighth such appeal; the Kremlin may feel a diplomatic stalling but lives with it.

anti-aircraft missiles will reduce the guerrillas' most conspicuous military disadvantage is sure to be a hot question in 1987. The United Nations' earnest diplomacy has gone every mile but the last. It has yet to secure from the Russians an undertaking to withdraw—even by stages and with guarantees against repression of the resistance.

The Evidence on AIDS

The vast majority of AIDS victims continue to be male homosexuals and intravenous drug addicts. But in African countries like Zaire and Uganda, the disease spreads differently, affecting men and women alike.

being ahead of the United States. Five years may elapse before contracting the virus and coming down with the disease; federal tallies of AIDS patients are way behind the rapid progression of the epidemic. A committee of the National Academy of Sciences warned last week of "substantially more" AIDS virus infections among heterosexuals in the next five to 10 years, particularly among "the population at risk for other sexually transmitted diseases."

Other Comment

As Reagan Soldiers Ahead

If the Reagan Revolution is not dead, it surely has been staggered. President Reagan gamely says he will fight on for his agenda but looks forward to bipartisan cooperation in the 100th Congress. Those two desires are not necessarily compatible. His offer will mean little unless he is willing to swallow the harsh words of his campaign

rhetoric and offer compromise on such critical issues as the budget and taxes, aid to the "contras," and health care. All the elements are present for a raucous two-year Congress hunkered down in the Capitol and Mr. Reagan bunkered in the White House. But there is also an opportunity for them to meet in between. The public interest clearly rests with the latter course.

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OPINION

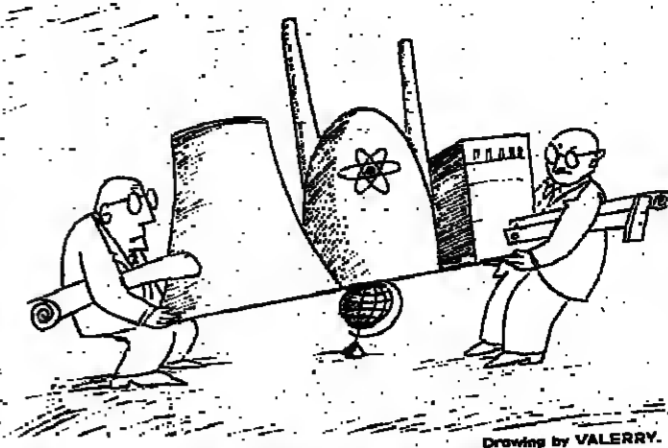
Safe Nuclear Energy: What Must Be Done

By Walter Wallmann

The writer is West Germany's minister of environment, protection of nature and nuclear reactor safety, a position created after the Chernobyl accident.

BONN — More than six months after the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station, many Europeans remain deeply frightened about nuclear energy.

Since Chernobyl, West Germany has moved vigorously to improve the safety of our nuclear power program. Comprehensive safety checks have been ordered at all nuclear plants. A new law has been drafted to make the government responsible for monitoring radioactivity and shielding the public from radiation.



Drawing by VALERIEV.

Critics of nuclear energy say that industrialized nations should return exclusively to fossil fuel. But such action would hardly be fair to developing countries. Fossil-fuel reserves are available for only several more generations. It would not be ethical for the economically strong to intensify their use of fossil fuels, thus hastening their depletion and depriving Third World nations of a readily available energy source crucial to their development.

over any consideration of profit. Second, all safety recommendations by the International Atomic Energy Agency must involve the latest technology and must be compulsory. Third, all nations must submit their nuclear plants to IAEA safety reviews. Finally, the principle that the "polluter pays" must be applied when compensation for damages is sought. Financial responsibility for cross-border damages must be borne by the country at fault.

Asia's Giants Move Closer, Amid Hope and Suspicion

By Hiroko Yamane

PARIS — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to China this weekend demonstrates his ambition to be a truly "international" leader of a Japan that tries to keep a reasonable distance from both big powers, even while maintaining its special ties with the United States.

trade partner. In the zones opened for foreign investment, where foreign enterprises enjoy tax breaks and customs advantages, Japan has 146 joint ventures; the United States has 102.

like computers and pharmaceuticals. In the early stages of Chinese-Japanese technological cooperation, controversy arose over the Baozhou steel plant to be built in Shanghai; the contract was broken in 1981. Beijing said Tokyo had refused to transfer its most advanced technology.

Internally, Mr. Nakasone hopes to show that, despite the gaffes of his former education minister, Masayuki Fujio, Tokyo has not lost the confidence of the Chinese. Mr. Fujio, a fervent nationalist who has defended Japan's invasions of Korea and China, was dismissed in September.

The U.S. joint ventures are more appreciated by the Chinese because they are larger (40 percent of the American joint ventures have a capital base of more than \$5 million) and deal with industries directly linked to the economic development of China.

For the Chinese, the Japanese have a generalized reluctance on this score that stems from a fear of China's developing into "another Japan."

Perhaps the greatest barrier to closer relations is the historical experience of 15 centuries, from the days of Chinese cultural tutelage over Japan through the war at the end of the 19th century and the invasion by the Japanese during World War II.

Concessions to Japanese businessmen tend to awaken Chinese indignation over Japan's imperialist past, as was shown in last year's student protests in Beijing and Xian.

A Slippery Path to Folly in Nicaragua

By Flora Lewis

TOLEDO, Spain — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will visit Cuba during his Latin American trip starting this weekend, making him the first head of an allied government to go to Havana.

The U.S. attempt to isolate Cuba is breaking down; at the same time, the Castro regime has lost its allure for the European left. As one participant said in a meeting here on Cuba, if the island is not truly anyone's model, it is of how not to run an economy.

There is room here for an escape from the dangerous slope the United States is sliding down in the region. It is a commonplace to say that Nicaragua is not Vietnam, but there are mounting parallels. Not the least important are the subterfuges and downright lies the administration has felt compelled to use to press its campaign against the Sandinists.

cluding the failure to assess what the dangers really are. From time to time, Washington has pointed out that the overriding U.S. concern in the area must be the fate of Mexico. This is certainly correct, but the vast and painful problems of Mexico are only exacerbated by trouble in Central America.

Trust-Busting: Europe Needs a Dose

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Should Europe adopt bold new antitrust rules to help oust its old industries back to health and nurture thriving new high-tech ones? America is in the throes of examining some of its trust-busting regulations and there are powerful arguments for the European Community countries to do likewise.

prevail in the EC. Most of the disagreements have centered on nationalities rather than on the conditions needed to strengthen and unite European industry. Competition policy has been largely about unfair subsidization by EC member governments and about market-fixing cartels, not about fostering new technologies and cross-border alliances.

stage, and skeptical about the benefits of waiting the antitrust rules in the case of industries that are "restructuring." His opposition to the possible featherbedding of ailing companies through the payment of state aid has caused trouble lately within the ranks of the commission.

Most communist countries are moving now toward reforms, not because the United States has pushed them but because they are falling behind economically. Cuba is an exception, stuck in its rut, and sooner or later it too will have to move.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 'War to the Death' PEKING — It is now war to the death between the Chinese and Manchus, with the overthrow of the dynasty inevitable. The assassination [on Nov. 7] of General Wu-Lu-Chen, one of the most popular leaders of the Army League, by Manchou soldiers under his command, has thrown against the dynasty the only agency capable of upholding it. The North-ty to the throne, which was professing loyalty against the Manchus. The assassination was ordered from Peking. General Wu-Lu-Chen had sent a strong memorial to the Regent demanding punishment for the War Minister, Yin-Chang, and members of the general staff, on account of the massacre at Hankow, [where loyalist soldiers were burning and looting the city while fighting rebel forces]. His assassination was the answer.

1936: In Fortified Madrid MADRID — Spanish insurgent troops entered Madrid [on Nov. 7] and found fighting was taking place in the belt of parks which stretch across the western face of the capital. General Jose Enrique Varela, commander of the attack, apparently intends to advance through the open modern sections of the city and thus save his men from battle in congested streets. Street corners in Madrid have been turned into fortresses, offering the possibility of hand-to-hand fighting every inch of the way. Meanwhile, James Minifie, Herald Tribune correspondent, reports that, following a decision taken at a Cabinet meeting [on Nov. 6], the seat of the government of Republican Spain has been moved to Valencia. The Cabinet is now on its way there; it has already arrived. The defense of Madrid has been entrusted to a committee, headed by General Jose Miaja.

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OPINION

When U.S. Foreign Policy Falls Hostage to Hostages

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — When Lyndon Johnson sent the Marines into the Dominican Republic in 1965, the official justification was to safeguard and evacuate endangered Americans...

Diplomacy was invented to secure the safety of the nation, not the safety of individuals.

Vietnam POWs to the Mayaguez, from the Iranian to the TWA hostages, from Nicholas Demilio to David Jacobson, American diplomacy has moved to an astonishing degree from the traditional pursuit of national interest to the rescue of individuals...

And now, with the McFarlane mission, the individualization of American foreign policy reaches its apex. Iran has revealed that, in September, President Reagan sent Robert McFarlane and four others on a bizarre diplomatic mission to Tehran...

Which brings us to the bizarre part: the deal being discussed. In exchange for helping to "curb terrorism" and release American hostages held in Lebanon, the United States would help Iran to get spare parts for its war against Iraq...

Which is exactly why the mullahs are swallowing their hatred for the Great Satan and offering to deal. (The mullahs, also desperate for money, are demanding \$500 million in frozen assets, and American help in raising oil prices.)

After six years, they are just short of toppling Iraq. Any marginal boost to their war effort could be decisive. For the United States, preventing Islamic fanaticism from sweeping through the Gulf is a crucial national interest...



American Reader: An Endangered Species

By Jonathan Kozol

NEW YORK — Education writers do not have an enviable job these days. Every month, a new statistical report appears that purports to present the "truest truth" about illiteracy in the United States...

MEANWHILE

restaurant or figure out which bus will get them home by using a schedule that is no more difficult than the ones most of us decipher every day.

The handling of the Princeton study demonstrates why the public is perplexed. The report was released by the Educational Testing Service, at a press

A 'Cave-In?' Paris's 'Confirmation' Was Actually a Denial

I was astonished to read The Washington Post editorial on Nov. 5 describing the French policy toward terrorism as a "cave-in." The facts and conclusions of this editorial are false.

Reference is made to "varying degrees of official confirmation" of alleged French arms sales to Syria and to compromises with terrorists and their supporters. A review of statements made by members of the French government shows that these "varying degrees of confirmation" amounted to a sweeping denial of the charges leveled by The Post.

On Oct. 23, the minister of foreign affairs, Jean-Bernard Raimond, spoke as follows to the National Assembly: "The requests for authorization [to sell arms to Syria] that have been submitted for approval by the authorities during recent months have been refused. In the past, in 1982 and 1984 in particular, large contracts were signed for sensitive materials such as armed helicopters and large quantities of missiles. The deliveries still to be made under these contracts have been frozen."

This clearly indicates that, according to the French foreign affairs minister, there are no arms sales to Syria. If these

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

foreign affairs, in a television interview on Oct. 26, also stated that "France concluded no bargain and no 'arrangement' in regard to the Georges Ibrahim Abdallah affair in order to put a halt to that wave of terrorism in France."

One can only find amusement at the extraordinary difference between what French officials have actually said and the manner in which their remarks were reported in the editorial in question. If members of the public read "categorical denial" for "varying degrees of confirmation," they will arrive at the truth.

PHILIPPE FAURE, Director of Press and Information, Embassy of France, Washington.

The ANC: Listen to Tambo In his opinion column, "Beware, the ANC Is a Communist Front" (Oct. 28), John R. Silber wants to prove the African National Congress to be ruthless. He quotes Winnie Mandela as saying, on April 13, "Together, hand in hand with our boxes of matches and our necklaces, we shall liberate this country."

But her statement is not representative of the ANC. In the July issue of South magazine, Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, dissociated himself from her formulation: "I don't know what she meant. ... She chose a bad example in saying the necklace, appearing to endorse the necklace, a burning tire placed around the neck."

CLAES-ADAM WACHTMEISTER, Stockholm.

What Hasenfus Deserves Regarding "Fair Trial": Odds Are Against Hasenfus" (Nov. 3): Eugene Hasenfus deserves a stiff sentence. He is guilty as charged and has admitted that — after all, he was caught in the act. I don't condone the Popular Anti-Somocista Tribunals, but let me put forth a question: Could a Nicaraguan accused of similar charges against the United States expect less than a 30-year sentence from a U.S. court of law? DAVID HOLTAN, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Democracy in Spain In response to "An Analogy to Spain's Civil War" (Oct. 24) by King Lardner Jr.: Our 1936 government was in fact a democratically elected one. But it was leading Spain toward communism amid widespread assaults, murder and confu-

sion. Franco's revolt and the subsequent war were sad, but were the only way to stop communism at that time.

Fortunately, we now live in a stable democracy, but we would be a Soviet satellite unless someone had restored order here 50 years ago.

So President Reagan's remark about the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was right. And preserving democracy against communist dictators should be America's real honor.

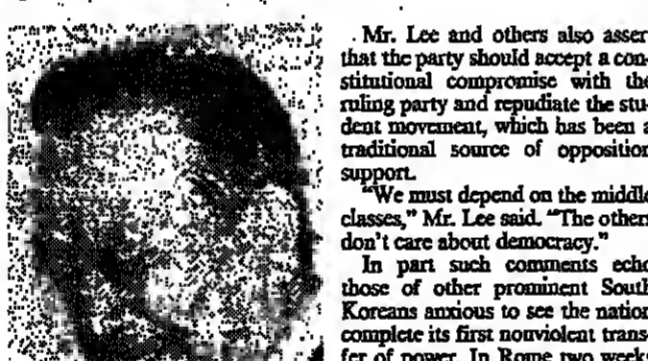
ADOLFO VAZQUEZ-GUNDIN ETCHERRIA, La Coruña, Spain.

More Than a 'Paper Chase' From the ashes of a forgotten mission that once fired many an educator, a call to life at last. The message of Norman Lamont in "From Ivy-Covered Walls, Ethical Illiterates" (Meanwhile, Oct. 25), should be memorized by all those involved in the process of educating the young. The recognition of a higher order gives depth to the educational process. Without it, life is merely a "paper chase." Thank you, Mr. Lamont, for the courage to say it so well and clearly. MIRIAM E. SNYDER, Manila.

General News

Seoul Opposition Party Seems Threatened

By Patrick L. Smith, International Herald Tribune SEUL — As South Korea advances toward a crucial transfer of executive power, its main opposition party appears more threatened than at any time since it was founded to challenge President Chun Doo Hwan two years ago.



Lee Min Woo

NEWS ANALYSIS

role they will eventually play in helping this troubled nation structure a more democratic political system. Mr. Chun has politically outmaneuvered his opponents in recent weeks, local and foreign political analysts say, leaving them with a series of outstanding questions that so far have gone unanswered.

Mr. Lee and others also assert that the party should accept a constitutional compromise with the ruling party and repudiate the student movement, which has been a traditional source of opposition support. "We must depend on the middle classes," Mr. Lee said. "The others don't care about democracy."

CHIRAC: Furor Over Suggestion Israel Tried to Plant Bomb on Own Plane

(Continued from Page 1) ments "is a mark of real friendship, so we had a lot of real friendship." Later, Mr. Shultz went out of his way to compliment Mr. Mitterrand, with whom he also met and who has distanced himself publicly from Mr. Chirac by advocating closer cooperation with Britain on terrorism. On Oct. 24, Britain broke diplomatic relations with Syria after a British court convicted Nezar Hindawi of trying to blow up the 375-passenger flight in mid-air, allegedly under orders from Syrian intelligence.

about possible Israeli involvement. "The story is pure invention which we totally deny, clearly and unequivocally," Reinhard Bettzange, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, said at a press conference in Bonn. A French analyst said: "Offending West Germany, Britain and Israel used to be a Gaullist pastime, but these days it can only be described as a gaffe."

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE AU PAIR: Western Europe—July opening, 2000. ... AU PAIR FLORIDA: 19 yr. old child, light housekeeping. ... AU PAIR: Need immediately. ... NANNY: Mother's helper South Spain. ... AU PAIR: CONSULTANT. ... DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED 2 CHEFS: seek positions in Europe. ... 2 FRENCHMEN SEEK permanent job in cook, butler, complete housekeeping. ... ISOLATED PROPERTIES THAT NEED gardeners / adequate household help. ... ENGLISH MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS. ... YOUNG WOMAN seeks in France. ... AMERICAN BARNSTEEL, refractory, experienced, mature. ... SRI LANKAN young man, seeks housework/chauffeur post. ... AUTOMOBILES 1984 CORVETTE fully equipped. ... AUTO RENTALS AUSTRIA & EAST EUROPE US\$150 per day. ... AUTO SHIPPING SHIP YOUR CAR TO & FROM USA.

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Large advertisement for the 100th Anniversary of the International Herald Tribune, featuring the year 1887-1987 and the text '100 CENTENNIAL'.

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMT	2360	32	31	0
IBM	2227	245	245	0
GE	1165	27	27	0
GOV	282	45	45	0
AT&T	1029	27	27	0
DIS	1917	27	27	0
UNILEV	156	27	27	0
TIME	157	27	27	0
UCC	147	27	27	0
LUCKY	179	27	27	0
ACAD	125	27	27	0
GM	125	27	27	0

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	142,300,000
NYSE adv. cons. clear	197,712
AMEX adv. cons. clear	1,348,000
OTC adv. cons. clear	1,023,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	112,290,000
NYSE volume up	6,644,000
NYSE volume down	59,250,000
NYSE volume net	2,330,000
NYSE volume down	3,197,000
OTC volume down	59,232,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composites	141.54	141.99	+0.45
Industrials	142.50	142.57	+0.07
Transp.	123.00	123.44	+0.44
Utilities	143.00	143.44	+0.44
Finance	143.00	143.44	+0.44

Friday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	251
Declined	251
Total Issues	251
New Issues	251
New Lows	251

Class	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	+0.38	+0.37	+0.37
Industrials	+0.38	+0.37	+0.37
Insurance	+0.38	+0.37	+0.37
Utilities	+0.38	+0.37	+0.37
Bank	+0.38	+0.37	+0.37
Transp.	+0.38	+0.37	+0.37

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	2227	245	245	0
IBM	1165	27	27	0
GOV	282	45	45	0
AT&T	1029	27	27	0
DIS	1917	27	27	0
UNILEV	156	27	27	0
TIME	157	27	27	0
UCC	147	27	27	0
LUCKY	179	27	27	0
ACAD	125	27	27	0
GM	125	27	27	0

Class	Chg.	Chg. %
Bonds	97.8	-0.58
Utilities	97.8	-0.58
Industrials	97.8	-0.58

Class	Prev.
Advanced	251
Declined	251
Total Issues	251
New Issues	251
New Lows	251

Buy	Sales	% of Total
Nov. 8	27,874	1.94
Nov. 7	27,874	1.94
Nov. 6	27,874	1.94
Nov. 5	27,874	1.94
Nov. 4	27,874	1.94
Nov. 3	27,874	1.94
Nov. 2	27,874	1.94
Nov. 1	27,874	1.94

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus.	1885.47	1897.07	1878.78	-184.53	-9.84
Transp.	114.25	115.25	114.25	-114.25	-0.00
Finance	142.75	143.25	142.75	-142.75	-0.00
Comp.	122.12	122.12	122.12	-122.12	-0.00
UCC	72.12	72.12	72.12	-72.12	-0.00

Class	Prev.
Industrials	272.49
Transp.	208.49
Utilities	114.25
Finance	142.75
Comp.	122.12
SP 100	272.49

Class	Prev.
Advanced	251
Declined	251
Total Issues	251
New Issues	251
New Lows	251

High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	2227	245	0
IBM	1165	27	0
GOV	282	45	0
AT&T	1029	27	0
DIS	1917	27	0
UNILEV	156	27	0
TIME	157	27	0
UCC	147	27	0
LUCKY	179	27	0
ACAD	125	27	0
GM	125	27	0

N.Y. Stocks Post Modest Loss

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted a modest loss Friday, confronted with rising interest rates and selling by traders cashing in on the market's recent gains.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials dropped 5.06, to 1,878.78, reducing its gain for the week to 8.72 points.

In the overall tally on the Big Board, declining issues slightly outnumbered advances, with 797 down and 737 up.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange came to 142.30 million shares, down from 165.29 million Thursday.

Before the market opened, the government reported that the civilian unemployment rate held steady at 7 percent in October. The figures also showed an increase of 298,000 to nonfarm payroll employment.

The data came in somewhat above expectations on Wall Street, and analysts said that prompted weakness in the bond market.

Prices of long-term government bonds, which move in the opposite direction from interest rates, dropped about \$5 to \$10 for every \$1,000 in face value.

While the employment numbers bolstered hopes for improving economic growth, analysts said, they also prompted questions about the inflation and interest-rate outlooks for stock traders, who had already begun Thursday to do some profit-taking.

Joseph Broder, in charge of trading at Market Field Securities, called the market "a bit sloppy," but said it was consolidating gains after having had a good run toward 1,900.

He said the market would do better for the rest of the year, based on what investors are

beginning to see as prospects for a healthier economy, more than on takeover and restructuring situations.

GTE rose 1/4 to 63 1/2 in active trading. The company is taking several steps, including a buyback, stock split and dividend increase, aimed at increasing the price of the shares and discouraging any would-be acquirers.

E. F. Hutton, which has been the subject of takeover speculation for some time, tumbled 4 1/2 to 48 1/2 as directors held what the company described as a scheduled board meeting.

USX dropped 1/4 to 23 1/4 as expectations apparently waned that the financier Carl C. Icahn would persist in his bid to take control.

Time Inc. slipped 1/4 to 77 1/2. The company this week shelved plans to publish a new magazine known as Picture Week.

American Motors led the active list, unchanged at 3 1/4 on turnover of more than 3.2 million shares. On Thursday the company, responding to rumors, said it had held no talks with Chrysler Corp. concerning the sale of any of its assets.

Chrysler dropped 1/4 to 38 1/4.

Community Psychiatric Centers gained 1/4 to 34 1/4. Community Psychiatric said it was again proposing to convert itself into a limited partnership, after investing institutions who had earlier opposed the idea because of technical problems resolved those concerns and expressed their support.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 167.35 million shares.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials lost 0.09 to 273.30, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was down 0.10 at 245.77.

11 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Chg.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
34 1/2	14 1/2	AAR	0.44	17	0	17	17	17	0
2 1/2	1 1/2	ADT	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AGS	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AMC	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AMR	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AMT	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AMX	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AND	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	ANR	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	ANW	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	ANX	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	ANZ	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AO	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOA	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOB	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOE	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOH	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOI	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOJ	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOK	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOL	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOM	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AON	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOP	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOR	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOS	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOT	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOU	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOV	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOW	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOX	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOY	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOZ	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOA	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOB	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOC	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOD	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOE	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOF	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOG	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOH	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOI	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOJ	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOK	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOL	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOM	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AON	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOP	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOR	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOS	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOT	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOU	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOV	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOW	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOX	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOY	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOZ	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOA	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOB	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
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1 1/2	1 1/2	AOF	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
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1 1/2	1 1/2	AOI	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOJ	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOK	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOL	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOM	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AON	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOP	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOR	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOS	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOT	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOU	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOV	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOW	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOX	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOY	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOZ	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOA	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOB	0.18	14	0	14	14	14	0
1 1/2	1 1/2	AOC	0.18						

WEEKEND

- New York Fashion
- European Films
- Sistine Controversy

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

NEW YORK

Works of 26 American Masters



Works by 26 of the United States' greatest artists make up "American Master Paintings: 1753-1985," at the Kennedy Galleries through Nov. 29. The 35 pairings include portraits by Thomas Eakins, still lifes by John F. Francis, landscapes by Winslow Homer and examples of rural realism such as Thomas Hart Benton's "Weighing Cotton," above. The impact of abstraction can be seen in works by Georgia O'Keeffe and others.

WASHINGTON

Early Matisse in Nice



If ever there was an exhibition to set grown men and women dancing in the streets, it is "Henri Matisse: The Early Years in Nice 1916-1930," at the National Gallery of Art through March 29. Some of the 171 paintings are classics and long familiar, but even the specialist will find many paintings of the highest quality that are virtually unknown. They give a new idea of the concentrated ferocity with which Matisse went to work in Nice. What has often been written off as a period during which he had no other ambition than to paint pretty pictures for pretty women is seen to have been, on the contrary, a time of daring and stringency and uninterrupted hard work, illustrated by this 1918 self-portrait. The catalog, with 188 color plates (Harry N. Abrams, hardback \$45, paperback \$19.95), is a distinguished contribution to Matisse scholarship. (NYT)

LONDON

Familiar Tunes at Barbican

Two programs next weekend are likely to have concertgoers humming as they leave the Barbican Center — or, in the case of Sunday afternoon's "Opera Singalong," even before they leave. The opera chorus and orchestra of the Royal Academy of Music, conducted by Nicholas Cleobury, will lead the audience and soloists such as Jean Rigby in selections from "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Aida," "Nabucco" and other operas. The night before, Nov. 15, the BBC Concert Orchestra under Fraser Gouding presents "The Magic of D'Oyly Carte," popular excerpts from such Gilbert and Sullivan favorites as "The Mikado," "The Pirates of Penzance," "Iolanthe," "The Gondoliers" and "HMS Pinafore."

Lipchitz Models at Tate

More than 50 of Jacques Lipchitz's clay and plaster models, from evocative early period of the sculptor's career, go on display Wednesday at the Tate Gallery. The models shown in "The Lipchitz Gift," a collection made possible by the Lipchitz Foundation, have never been displayed in public. They are the originals, or plaster casts thereof, from which the stone carvings and bronze casts of the artist's work were taken. Most remain in the condition in which he left them in his studio, thus providing evidence of their role in the technical process that went into the final work. Shown here is the plaster cast for "Guitar Player in Armchair," 1922. Until Feb. 15.

LAUSANNE

A Dancer's Memory

A collection of items from the archives and memorabilia of Serge Lifar, reflecting his long career with Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, the Opera de Paris and the Nouvelles Ballets de Monte Carlo, was given to the town of Lausanne earlier this year and now provides the basis for an exhibition at the Musée de l'ancien Evêché. Included in the show are costumes by Chanel, posters and stage sets by Léger, Picasso, Chagall and de Chirico, and many photographs. Until Jan. 25.

VIENNA

From Ionesco to Mozart

The Wiener Kammeroper, which enlivens the city's operatic scene with novelties, parodies and pastiches, is opening its season in its contemporary "Studio K" series with the first performances of "La Cantatrice Calva," with an Italian text based on Eugène Ionesco's "The Bald Soprano," by the Italian composer Luciano Chialli. The work is on a double bill with a revival of Tom Johnson's "Four-Note Opera." Hans Zauner conducts and the staging is by Angela Zährsa. Performances are Nov. 8 and 12. The Kammeroper is also preparing Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," the second step (that began in the spring with "Abduction From the Seraglio") in a cycle of Mozart's five major operas staged by the young Austrian director Bernd Palma from a radical, psychodramatic approach. The intention is to follow these with "Don Giovanni," "Così fan tutte" and "The Magic Flute," to complete the cycle by 1991, the 200th anniversary of the composer's death. The "Figaro" premiere is Nov. 27, and frequent performances are scheduled through Jan. 24.

The Joy and Pain of Pure Flamenco

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — Just when it seemed time to lament that Spain's great flamenco dancers had all died out, along comes "Flamenco Puro," an assembly of various flamenco singers, dancers and guitarists who are completely superb. The production that Claudio Segovia and Hector Orezzoli have put together at the Mark Hellinger Theater might seem to take a cue from their previous hit, "Tango Argentino" — the dancers again do not belong to one company but are loosely linked through a series of numbers.

Yet this is a format traditional to flamenco itself. The true flamenco dancer is self-absorbed, reaching inward — a soloist even when dancing with a partner. This is the essence that the production has preserved with its gypsy performers. Although flamenco music, and thus its dance forms, looks back to Andalusian sources as well as the gypsy heritage, it is the gypsy with whom flamenco art has been identified.

For many, flamenco remains a folk form. But it is hardly a musical or dance genre that can easily be picked up like a square dance. Indeed, one of flamenco's characteristics is its deeply hermetic nature. "Flamenco Puro" demonstrates that it is accessible to all as entertainment. And yet flamenco's depths seem to be plumbed only by those who are initiated into its mysteries — into its complex rhythms, structures and more important, the distilled cries of joy and pain that lie at its base.

That foundation is clearly an aesthetic one. For all its popular roots, flamenco is an art. It would be wrong to bemoan the fact that the performers in "Flamenco Puro" are being seen outside the caves of Granada. They are first-rate, highly trained professionals.

The show's opening, the *bulerias*, has a strong ritual cast. The entire company is clustered in a circle, a communal round whose magnetic center seems to draw in the dancers. There is an air of secrecy that dissipates only when the dancers open up into a semicircle to face the public. The curve of their pattern duplicates the curve of the basic and apt set designed by Segovia and Orezzoli.

In this abstract bull ring (a huge hanging curtain with panels in front to suggest entrances), the dancers come forward like bullfighters to display their art and skill before they fade quietly into its darkened passages. A carefully structured jam session, the *bulerias* introduces each dancer and singer.

Within the range of individual styles, the basic overall style is apparent. It is nonacademic, yet completely disciplined; the form of each song and dance is strictly maintained but allows room for expression of personality. Thus Antonio Montoya (El Farruco) has a pure staccato style while the statuesque Manuela Carrasco is a brooding figure in white, contrasted with Adela Chaqueta, whose raw power as a singer is belied by her first sweet and grandmotherly dance as she holds her skirt.

The images of the 1920s come to life in the sad song of Antonio Núñez (El Chocolate) in the *marineta*. The beat of the *avil* is heard behind him as he comes forward in the spotlight, opening and closing his fist. History both remembered and forgotten is summed up in this number, one of the most moving on the program, as Núñez begins to sing. His voice quavers, even chokes. The sound of the *avil* accelerates. He stops, his face is shadowed as he exits. History is dismissed with a final gesture.



Pilar Montoya (La Faràona), "short, plump and dynamic."

don't have to know Spanish to understand the emotional content.

How then to explain the change in mood in the next entry, the *caña* — highly theatricalized as four women dance to the accompaniment of three male singers and three guitarists? Flamenco remains an art of extremes. And for all its internalization through each dancer, it can be molded toward other expressive ends.

The music in this number reaches back to a liturgical source. Hence the solemnity felt instantly as Carrasco, Angélica Vargas, and the two sisters Pilar and Rosario Montoya (La Faràona and La Farruquita) float out, white shawls wrapped around their gray dresses and sprigs of white flowers in their hair.

Four graces or four witches at a coven? Neither, of course, but the ambivalence in this blend of grace and strength is titillating. Flamenco can never be completely abstract in a nonobjective sense. It is abstract in the sense that it distills emotions — even those we cannot understand.

A blackcloth drops down for the joyful *suite*, known as the *alegrías*. This is a

chance for each soloist to show off his or her artistry. Chaqueta's gravely exuberant voice sets the scene. José Cortés (El Biancasso) is commanding in his matador stance, fast in his heelwork after a few light stamps. These precede an accelerated outburst of turns and heelwork until he finally throws his arms into the air.

THE actual steps can change from night to night since flamenco dancing is based on improvisation within structure. It is clear that the dancers have distinctive styles. Vargas, with her marvelous strong face and equally determined dancing, uses her shawl as a cape and then as a wrap around a moving pelvis in a dance that nonetheless has a certain mark of pride. Her rotating wrists and curlicued hand gestures, punctuated with toe tapping, show us heelwork that is more unusual than expected.

Carrasco, imposing not only in height but in her grandeur, enters in a green shawl, an embodiment of sculptural sensuality. Her footwork is leggy, full of swings and she scoops her entire body into the

turns. The initial impression of monumentality is never lost.

Stylistically different from the others in his calculated elegance, Eduardo Serrano (El Guito) remains a paragon of gypsy soul. Slim, wiry, seemingly reserved in his first dance, he will astound all later in the program when his pulled-up silhouette and the clear rhythms of his heelwork dissolve into a frenzied ball of energy — he whips off his jacket, twists it like a lariat above his head and with abrupt calm, walks haughtily off. The soul of the *alegrías*, however, is provided by Rosario Montoya in her earthy strut, her bouncing shoulder, her coquettish preface to the kicks and fiery rhythms of her heelwork.

As usual some of the deepest moments come from the older singers. The *soleares* features Fernanda de Utrera, standing and singing intensely and breathily, fists clenched, until she relaxes and steps back after each verse.

The *tarsantos* is the only attempt at narrative — an abstract drama (with no eborographer credited) in which Serrano turns his attention to two women in black

Victorian clothes. The setting is patriarchal — Montoya, the senior dancer in the group, enters with a cane and erupts into his own brief frenzy as the other company members surround the principals. The "dialogue" is effected through heel stamping. The confrontation suggests a distillation of several plays by Federico García Lorca.

Pilar Montoya dances very little but when she does, there is no missing her. Short, plump, and dynamic, she jumps into the tangos with the gypsy's complete lack of inhibition. Swishing her skirt, she wiggles her pelvis and yet maintains her own earthy gracefulness. Vargas in the *tientos* offers a range of heelwork that moves from the delicate and refined to the sudden open-legged sharp beats that is a hallmark of gypsy style. Carrasco, a star among stars, exudes a totally feminine voluptuousness in the *soleares*. Eyes cast down, hip jutting out, she points a finger upward and throws her head back as the tips into a burst of staccato surprise. We know then that flamenco's secret is its very mystery.

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The Indelicate Art of Retouching History

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — George Orwell described it in "1984," evoking the tremendous bureaucracies whose job it was to retouch history according to the flux of events of his nightmare states from day to day.

He did not make it up: an occasionally amusing but frequently chilling exhibition provides a pretty wide-ranging survey of the practice. Examples are borrowed from most of the totalitarian regimes, and the exhibition presents the original and the retouched photo side by side. Lenin, for instance, is shown standing on a makeshift tribune, haranguing troops in May, 1920. On the steps, waiting their turn to speak, are Leon Trotsky and Lev Kamenev. Both are still there in a Soviet publication of 1923, but in all the later ones the wooden steps are miraculously vacant.

Historic facelift: the picture on the right was taken by Edgar Snow of a shabby, unshaven Mao in 1936.



More recently, Alexander Dubcek was excised from a picture in which he stood with other officials in front of Saint Vitus' cathedral in Prague in March 1968. This required the elimination of the entire span of a stained glass window and about ten yards of the cathedral's facade.



Years later artists improved on it to create one of the most famous "holy images" of the Chinese leader (left).

The Chinese can be even more blatant. A picture taken on the Sept. 18, 1976, shows the entire Chinese leadership standing, heads bowed, in a single line and observing three minutes of silence in memory of Mao Zedong. Soon after the Gang of Four was in disgrace, and Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and her friends were simply painted over, leaving broad gaps in the line-up. The merry-go-round of favor and disgrace also shows Peng Chen, longtime mayor of Beijing, appearing in a jeep with Mao, being deleted, then reappearing after having been reinstated.

Some revelations have a ghastly quality. In 1944,

for instance, the Nazis compelled Kurt Gerron, a German actor, to make a film showing how splendid life was in the Terezin concentration camp ("So schön war es in Terezin" was, in fact, the movie's title). All kinds of amenities were brought in to brighten things up. The picture showed Karel Ancel, then an inmate, conducting a symphony orchestra. After the film was finished, 11 trainloads of people who had participated in it were sent off to Auschwitz — 1,600 children among them — and exterminated. Gerron was one of them, but he managed to pass his notes and documents on to a friend. Ancel survived.

Propaganda ruses were occasionally practiced by others, of course, but in the instances given in this show, they were marked by humor or a certain cheerful insouciance. A famous newsreel sequence that shows Hitler dancing the jig after having received the French capitulation in 1940 was, in fact, a doctored film. John Grierson, who then ran the Canadian Information and Propaganda Service, noticed that Hitler raised his leg quite high at one point. The frames had been duplicated several times over to give the impression that the dictator was dancing. The propaganda value was excellent, says Alain Jaubert, whose book is the basis of this exhibition, and the sequence provoked much indignation in Allied countries.

Many countries, lacking photographic documents of crucial historic events, do not hesitate to use shots from movies made years later. Soviet history books borrow in this way to document the storming of the Winter Palace, the Chinese to illustrate the Long March, the Vietnamese to reconstruct the battle of Dien Bien Phu, the Khmer Rouge their life in the forest. All these shots are now presented as authentic. A British Army film unit known as "Cnet's Circus" (because it was run by a Sergeant Chetwyn), used to reconstruct battle sequences for better effect. The difference, Jaubert points out, is that the matter was not a secret.

A number of examples are from the French press. The Communist weekly *La Terre* doctored a photo showing two policemen grappling with a demonstrator in 1963. Obviously feeling that the picture was not forceful enough, the retoucher provided one of the cops with a raised truncheon. And in 1982 *Le Figaro* Magazine lost a lawsuit after publishing a picture purportedly showing Miskito Indians being butchered by "barbudos" in Nicaragua. In fact the scene represented Red Cross workers burning corpses of victims of both sides for reasons of hygiene. *Le Figaro* Magazine had painted out the Red Cross insignia and flag. The massacre was a reality — but the picture was a fake.

"Les photos qui falsifient l'histoire." Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, through Jan. 11.

WEEKEND

Film: Realist Feat, A Rare Biography

by Mark Hunter

PARIS—Whatever the film, its goal is to give us the illusion of seeing real events passing before us as if in daily reality...

and the chickens, in which his position affords him the prerogatives of a predator, Lapchine accepts the terrible obligation of his humanity...



Andrei Boltnev and Andrei Nironov in 'My Friend Ivan Lapchine.'

following Germany's defeat. The growth of the Social Democratic movement from 1899, its curious mix of bourgeois aspiration and revolutionary cant...

rhythm. If only one could pay the same compliment to Stévenin's script. This confused, breakneck tale of two buddies whose visit to a long-lost friend in Grenoble turns into a bungled kidnapping of the friend's glamorous wife...

Sistine Frescoes Scare

by Douglas C. McGill

THE restoration of Michelangelo's frescoes in the Sistine Chapel may cause irreparable damage to the paintings by removing part of the works and by exposing their fragile pigments to pollution, artificial light and humidity, several experts say.

and bright after the restoration — much as the cleaned portions of the Michelangelo frescoes look today — had turned "undiscovered and flat," he said. He believes 20th-century pollutants may have caused the deterioration. Yet several scholars and restoration experts said they saw no reason for alarm.

The restoration might be removing a layer of shadowing that Michelangelo applied.

The most contested question about the restoration has been whether the Vatican restorers are removing a layer of paint or shading substance that Michelangelo may have applied to add depth and volume to his figures and to harmonize the fresco's brilliant colors.

Austria section with Vienna museum listings.

England section with London museum listings.

France section with Paris museum listings.

Belgium section with Brussels museum listings.

THE BELLE EPOQUE IN THE PARIS HERALD by Hebe Dorsey. Includes a photo of a bicycle and a book cover.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE ENGLAND section with various exhibition listings.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE FRANCE section with various exhibition listings.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE EUROPE section with various exhibition listings.

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WEEKEND

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Chic Versus Cute In New York Shows

NEW YORK — Things have come back to normal on Seventh Avenue, courtesy of Calvin Klein, whose collection keeps delivering the essence of American sportswear.

Rocking the fashion boat: all he wants is to make women prettier. Hence the ultra-feminine blouses under striped or unadorned suits, the soft trumpet-shaped silk dresses and more than enough ruffles to turn any woman into a naughty coquette.

Carolyn Roehm has to watch it. After establishing a \$6-million business in only four seasons, this richly married designer is now tending to let it go to her head. Her fashion approach, which started with seductiveness at all costs, has now turned saccharine-sweet.

In her defense, there is no gap between her grand lifestyle and her embroidered-to-death clothes. Goodness knows there are enough women in New York city alone whose life is glitzier than "Dynasty" to justify such elaboration, but one still questions if that is good enough reason to turn women into so many Christmas trees.

The best of Roehm were the most disciplined moments such as the long-waisted, ruffled dresses and the pretty pink group. Among the embroidered group, the ones with a nautical theme, anchors and all, stood out. The pink cabbage roses pinned on the front of otherwise classic gray suits were another case of gilding the lily.

But, as her press release put it: "The coquette, with all her winsome ways, is back in fashion." Sigh.



Calvin Klein: trench coats.



Calvin Klein: simple, checked evening dress.



Oscar de la Renta: black sequins, powder pink florals.



Oscar de la Renta: taffeta ruffles.

HEBE DORSEY

usual striped jersey, red crepe de chine or striped chiffon — a relief after an overdose of glitz.

Klein also made some long and full trenchcoats, using checks, which gave them a jaunty slant. Short dresses looked like elongated T-shirts. Soft cashmere sweaters were worn with impeccably cut, light gabardine pants.

Skirts ranged from mid-thigh to mid-calf but the overall result was young and fresh. Shapes were simple but the quality of the fabrics and the workmanship gave this collection a luxurious signature.

Only Americans, it seems, can come up with the perfect blouse and pants, and Klein showed plenty of them.

Then, just for fun, Klein threw in some crinoline-skirted dresses as well as a few bubbles; but there was no question that these were just spices in a very basic soup.

Asked if his new Paris boutique on the Place de la Madeleine had influenced his collection, Lauren said: "Absolutely. I was very impressed by the elegance of Paris and I think that's what people want now — elegance and glamour."

Lauren may not be the most inventive designer in the world but the strength of his vision — Victorian one day, Deauville the next — is now influencing major designers in Europe. His long, fluid silk dresses in Liberty milledur — reminiscent of Deauville in the '20s — were all over Paris and Milan last month.

This time, Lauren was off on another tangent. In a more grown-up mood, he left behind the pretty jeunes filles of seasons past with their prim lace collars and dainty skirts and looked towards the days of Audrey Hepburn and Paris when it sizzled. The results were adult dresses, basically in the same long and fluid shapes, but carried out in serious black-and-white prints. The models wore spiky high heels, pearl chokers and big black halo hats, all reeking of the '50s.

The other new Lauren prints are more tender 18th-century florals in misty colors. The subtle charm of Lauren worked also when he showed his girl-next-door look with pants and cashmere twin-sets — always in soft, marshmallow shades. The short tweed jackets over long silk dresses were another felicitous idea. As usual, Lauren had perfect accessories, with expensive alligator belts and sandals.

At Oscar de la Renta's, the fun was on. Crayola colors opened the show, which closed with mad, long-busted sequined dresses over short, crinoline skirts. The all-cashmere beginning, especially the draped-around-the-neck dresses, were reminiscent of Halston while the peplum suit was Ungaro's two seasons ago. But de la Renta wrapped it all up in an attractive sance and his clothes are said to sell well — Bloomingdale's is opening a de la Renta boutique, according to its fashion director Kal Ruttenstein — because his clothes look more expensive than they really are.

A charmer in real life, de la Renta belongs to the school of thought that there is no use



Ralph Lauren: elegance of long lines and big hats.

Gasdia: Singing Goes With Acting

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan Opera has come under fire recently for its failure to engage important new singers quickly enough. But in the case of Cecilia Gasdia, perhaps the most widely admired of the younger Italian sopranos, the Met has moved with some alacrity.



Cecilia Gasdia with Alfredo Kraus and Domingo.

Gasdia, who only made her formal stage debut four years ago, has already been called "our national vocal phenomenon" by Milan's *Corriere della Sera*, and she made her Met debut Thursday night in Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," with Alfredo Kraus as Roméo and Plácido Domingo conducting.

Last week, in between an ensemble rehearsal and a French direction session, Gasdia took time for a conversation. Small, quick and clever, the 26-year-old soprano is learning English, but still relies on a translator. She dresses with businesslike elegance, and talks the same way — although here her brisk professionalism is shot through with hints of girlish enthusiasm.

Since this is her first staged performance in New York, Gasdia's primary impact here thus far has been from recordings and two concert appearances last season. But she thinks of herself as a singing actress, and her reviews make much of her intense stage appearance and viscerally theatrical phrasing.

without acting. When I act, I sing better." Indeed, Gasdia might seem in a direct line of succession from Maria Callas — especially since she was inspired to take up singing by hearing a Callas recording in her mid-teens, and since she now specializes in the bel canto repertoire Callas did so much to popularize.

"I am crazy for her," Gasdia said in English with a quick smile. "But there is no real similarity between us. My voice is small, hers was large and powerful. The one thing I did learn from her was to follow the score as written."

This neo-Toscanian credo does not really reflect Gasdia's true gifts. As she readily concedes, she is an instinctive artist, for all her verbal intelligence — just like Callas. One aspect of Gasdia's singing that has drawn comment has been her predilection for extremely soft singing — indeed, when so many singers of her generation have been accused of forcing, Gasdia almost croons like a pop singer. Gasdia agrees that she used to sing like that, but contends that she is now moving in another direction.

Her career was launched in spectacular fashion when in 1980 she won the Maria Callas Competition put on by Italian television — the same prize that propelled Katia Ricciarelli to instant stardom a decade earlier. Her formal stage debut came in January 1982 in Florence in Bellini's "I Capuletti ed i Montecchi," as Juliet in that version of Shakespeare's play. Her American stage debut was in the same opera last fall in Chicago, and now it's the same character — Gounod's Juliette this time — for her Met-debut. The Florence appearance was followed by a triumphant last-minute substitution for Montserrat Ca-

ballé in a revival of Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" at La Scala. Since then, she has sung Lin in "Turandot" in the Verona Arena, done both Anne Trulove in Stravinsky's "Rake's Progress" and Mimì in "La Bohème" for Ken Russell, taken the leading role in Abbado's all-star production and recording of Rossini's "Viaggio a Reims" and appeared in two installments of "La Traviata" — in Florence conducted by Carlos Kleiber and in Paris with Zubin Mehta. Despite her success as Mimì and Violetta, Gasdia has decided for the next few years to concentrate on bel canto — Rossini and Bellini, especially — and the French repertoire. She plans to continue with the 18th-century concert repertoire, and is at least interested in contemporary opera, although she says she is searching for something serious that is also singable and popular.

Right now, there are no firm plans for future Met engagements, but talks continue. In the meantime, she says she is completely content to be working with Kraus and Domingo, both for the first time. "I love Domingo's tenor," she said of her conductor. "He's such an artist and musician. And Kraus is 'supremo' — 100 percent professionalism and style and humanity; he has everything."

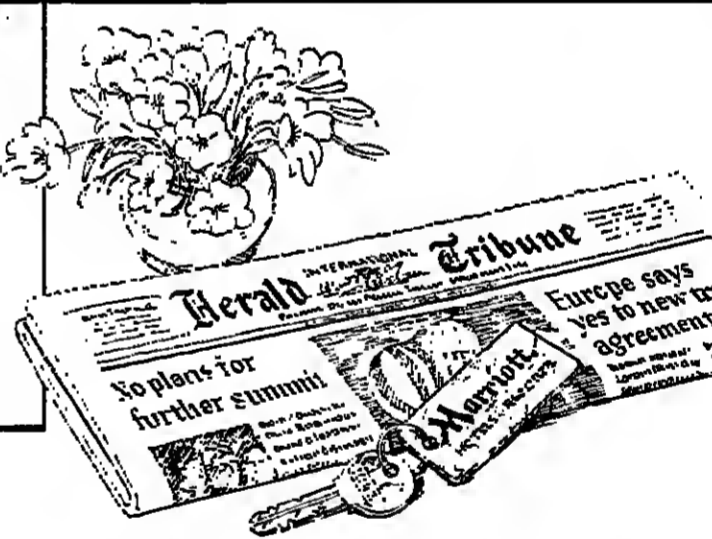
Careers as spectacular as Gasdia's lead to questions about the premature vocal burnout of so many young singers — a fate that some critics ascribe to Ricciarelli. "There is a danger of being caught up in success, of singing all the time," Gasdia agrees. "If singers sing too much just to make money, it's not worth it. I made mistakes myself for a few years. But what's important is to realize your mistakes and to correct them. I can only do my best if I'm not tired. Now I don't like to sing too much; I take lots of vacations. But when I do sing, I work very hard."

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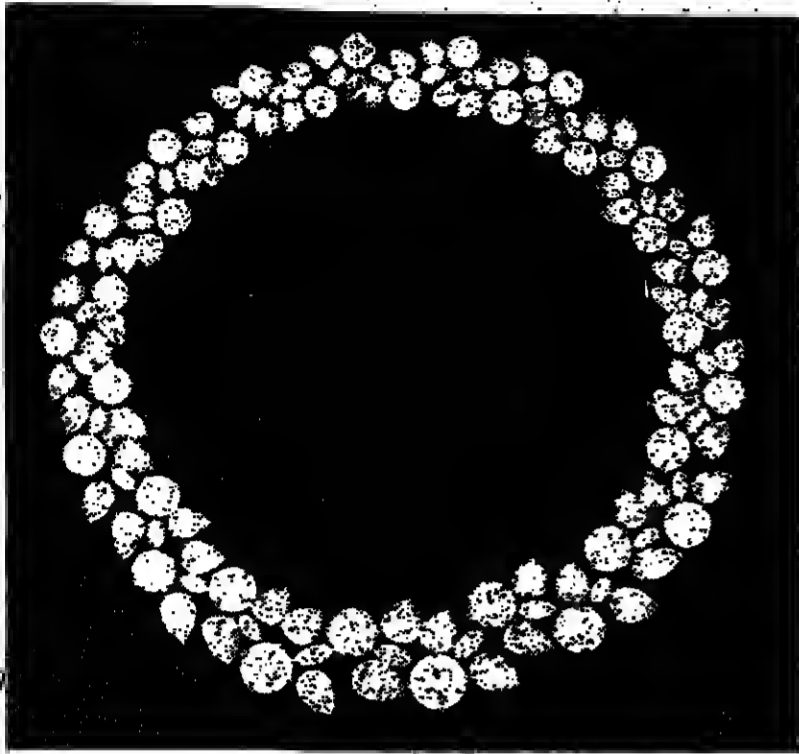
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ART/ANTIQUES/1986



Selling price of necklace weighing 168 carats: \$902,000.

Impeccable Credentials

Diamonds Making Sparkling Comeback

NEW YORK — The ultimate in labeling is probably to be found in jewelry. Some jewels are great works of art but, for many decades, prices have been governed by precisely worded definitions of grades and weights.

This applies to diamonds more than any other category, according to François Curjel, director of Christie's jewelry department in New York. The classification chart, from D (for diamonds) to Z, determines the price per carat — always shortened to "ct."

No self-respecting dealer would dream of buying or selling diamonds of the best color (D through F), even when set in a jewel, without the accompanying certificate establishing their grading delivered by a gemological laboratory, preferably the Gemological Institute of America in New York and Los Angeles.

Backed by such impeccable credentials, one might assume, the market for top-notch diamonds would always remain strong. The recent past has proved that, like so many beautiful abstractions, that assumption is utterly false. The market has only just emerged from one of its direst crises that lasted a good five years.

Disaster set in early in 1981, when diamond professionals fell victims to their own success. Demand had reached such a high point that investors who were financiers but not gem experts invaded the market. They pushed prices up to an unrealistic level and swapped scraps of paper — the gemological institute certificates — without so much as giving the gems a passing glance. The gem professionals virtually stopped buying, scared by the arti-

Continued on page 13

The Importance of Connections

Labels Becoming Key Criteria of Buyers

By Souren Melikian

LONDON — All of a sudden labels are becoming the overriding consideration on the art market. Beauty, technical mastery, importance within the artist's oeuvre are no longer the primary criteria that they used to be. Description is everything. The more precise, the better.

This major shift is drastically modifying the price structure. The phenomenon has been increasingly perceptible over the past three years but never yet quite so blatantly as in the last few months. Perhaps the most extreme aspect of the trend is the new willingness of museums and dealers to pay huge prices for pictures considered to be the work of famous old masters even where their dilapidated condition would have made them very hard to sell for any substantial amount of money until, say, five years ago at the most.

In April 1985, there was the extraordinary episode of the "Adoration of the Magi," sold by Christie's, which described it as the work of Andrea Mantegna. The picture in tempera and oil on canvas 21.3 by 26.9 inches (54.6 by 69.2 centimeters) has pale colors due to wear, made worse by retouching. The flat surface gives one the unpleasant impression of having had its paint ironed into the texture of the canvas.

The anonymous restorer had a go at some of the faces, which may account for the strange appearance of one of the kings whose expression appears to be closer to 19th-century realism than to Italian Renaissance aesthetics. The picture is disconcerting enough for some to wonder about the actual attribution. However, Ronald Lightbown, the author of the *catalogue raisonné* of Mantegna's oeuvre, accepts it, and nowadays inclusion or promise of a future inclusion in a *catalogue raisonné* is enough to muffle dissenting voices.

In the past, the painting would hardly have caused a sensation. Christie's was fortunate enough to have the director of the National Gallery of Scotland in Edinburgh, Tim Clifford, anxious to keep the picture in Britain. This ensured it a wonderful advertising campaign free of charge. The Paul Getty Museum carried the prize, if that is the word, for \$8.1 million, about \$11 million at the time.

This year, there was a replay of the Mantegna act in a minor key. In June it was Sotheby's turn to offer in Monte Carlo "The Holy Family with Saint Elizabeth and Saint John Baptist." It is perhaps more convincing as a Mantegna, but there is even less of the original left intact on the canvas. One-third would seem to be entirely its own, the rest surviving in varying degrees of preservation under the layer of restoration work carried out early in the century. Estimated at about 5 million francs, it went up to 17.6 million francs (\$2.2 million) paid by a Scandinavian dealer and his partner.

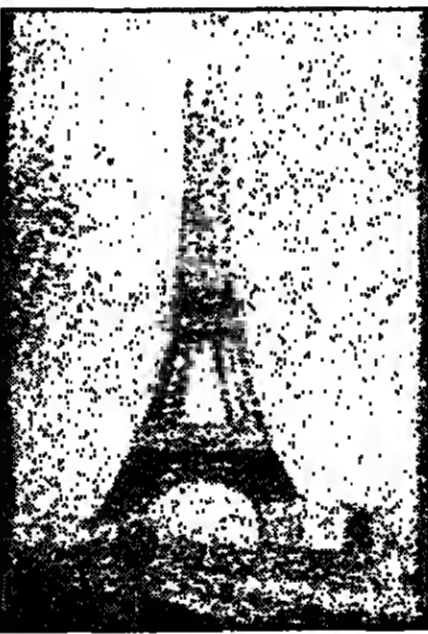
Like the Paul Getty picture, it will no doubt find a buyer on the grounds that no other Mantegna in private hands is recorded. True, no doubt. But in the old days, it took more than a label to cause a stir — the picture had to live up to its author's name.

Remarkably enough, the attraction of labels is not confined to institutions, where the overall trend is increasingly to give precedence to art historical considerations over aesthetic choices. It is having even stronger effects on private

Souren Melikian covers the art markets for the International Herald Tribune.



Mantegna painting, above left, sold for \$2.2 million. Foggini sculpture depicting Samson slaying two Philistines. Maxime Maufra's view of the Eiffel Tower (9.5 by 6.5 inches).



decorative panels by Renoir representing two women respectively playing the cello and drumming a tambourine came up at Sotheby's. With the laurel garlands that frame them and the fat winged fellows meant as *putti* that hover over them, they look like Impressionist parodies of the Louis XV style. A dealer sitting next to me in Sotheby's huge ground-floor room stared incredulously as they soared to \$495,000.

On June 23, Christie's duplicated the feat with another Renoir decorative panel. Executed as a trompe l'oeil for a friend who had a house in the country, the composition of flowers seen through a window is prettier than the pot-bellied women. But it is equally remote from the master's great creations in the Impressionist style. At \$335,000 it was inordinately expensive.

Four days later, the Renoir label effect made itself felt in Paris at a sale conducted by Eric Buffazard. A very small sketch in oils, 8.7 inches by 9.9 inches, which looks like a cutout from one of those larger canvasses on which Renoir would make pictorial working notes, was offered under the ambitious title "Portrait of a Seated Woman." The sullen, bloated face seen sideways, the unfinished hand that looks like a ham and the blackish brown hastily smeared as a background are so badly done that one wonders how much of it is from Renoir's hand.

However, a reassuring line in small type below

the entry specified (in French): "To be illustrated in the Pierre-Auguste Renoir Catalogue Raisonné being prepared by Mr. François Daulte." It worked. Substance is no longer required. The name or, to be accurate, the guarantee of a name, will do. The ham-handed lady sold for 477,906 francs (\$72,400).

The world record in this line must be the painting sold the day before, also at Drouot, by the group Ader Picard Tajan. This time, the subject was Monet and the size was huge, two characteristics that are about the sole virtues of the picture. A woman — Camille Monet — emerges from blossoming bushes, her hands clasped over her head as if to cry out in horror as she watches a child sprawling in the grass, its limbs spread out like those of a road casualty. The composition is centerless. A Chinese porcelain seat is rather pointlessly pressed against the right-hand side, in the upper part of the composition, and a garden stool is cropped by the frame in the bottom part.

It is hard to resist the feeling that this must be a reject left lying in the studio after the artist had cut off part of the canvas to put it to better use. There is no signature, but only the stamp devised many years after Monet's death by legatons anxious to authenticate unsigned leftovers found in

Continued on page 12

A Tastemaker

Madeleine Castaing Keeps 19th Century Alive

By Suzanne Slesin

PARIS — The exterior of the black-fronted shop at the Rue Jacob and the Rue Bonaparte in the sixth *arrondissement* is austere, so that most people walk by with only a casual glance at the interior. The small lamps, cachepots and candlesticks look as if they had been in the windows for decades and probably have.

The store belongs to Madeleine Castaing, an antiques dealer and interior decorator and a legend among professionals who are connoisseurs of the 19th century. Descending the few steps into the dimly lit shop, which is partly below street level, is like walking into a 19th-century watercolor.

Madeleine Castaing is more than 90 years old. For 40 years, she has been a not-so-secret source for antiques buyers and interior designers. She is a tastemaker and dealer who became a celebrity when she was interviewed on French television last spring.

Dressed in black, with black knitted stockings, heavily lidded eyes and red lips, she is seated when she receives visitors, in one of the rooms in which the furniture is arranged to look like a private salon. She is quite frail and walks with a cane.

The slightly dilapidated look of the shop — museum-quality pieces mix with more esoteric wares, such as the horn furniture and flea-market finds that Madame Castaing champions — is the look in vogue among today's antiques enthusiasts.

Madeleine Castaing is as enthusiastic and engaging about the objects that surround her as she was when she opened her first shop on the Rue du Cherche-Midi during the occupation in 1941.

She has never been fond of what she calls *le contemporain*, or modern style. "The 19th century is my favorite century," she said. "There was an intense artistic life in the 19th century, in painting and in music. And it was the time when industry was making its greatest discoveries."

One of Madame Castaing's innovative steps was to introduce English mahogany furniture to France. "It was completely unknown in Paris at the time," she recalled. "Immediately I was very successful."

She was also capable of creating what she described as *une atmosphère*, the ambience that makes the difference between the perfectly appointed interior and the evocative place in which to live. That ambience is at the basis of her style.

"I was always impassioned by houses," she explained.



Madeleine Castaing in her Paris shop.

The Castaing design spell is woven through well-worn rugs, dusty lampshades, faded fabrics and patined surfaces.

Her tales of her beginnings in business, her devotion to Marcelin, her husband, and the couple's nearly 20-year relationship with and support of the Lithuanian Impressionist painter Chaim Soutine are well-known. Her nearly biblical epiphanies on decorating are reassuringly constant. "Perfection is boring," Madame Castaing said. "I absolutely hate it."

When she was growing up near Chartres, she was always sensitive to the details that could turn a house into a sensual, comfortable place — and she has always been interested in recreating the seemingly elusive details that

'Perfection is boring. I absolutely hate it.'

make up the inspired interior. "I don't care about periods," Madame Castaing said. "If a room is finished and there is no life in it, there is nothing there."

For instance, she said, "There should always be a fire in the fireplace, even if there is central heating. A fire is a starting point. It's easy to sit by the flames. It permits small talk and offers a place to dream."

Over the years, she has added adjoining shops to hers. The series of spaces connected by arches and steps, and incorporating a tiny glass-covered garden court, allows her to make the residential room settings for which she has become known.

It is a layered rather than a cluttered look. Interspersed with a few pieces of her own design — low upholstered seating, a lacquered coffee table, a photograph-filled screen, which Madame Castaing has long sold along with her flowered carpet and patterned wallpapers — are rare examples of Napoleon III, Louis-Philippe, Biedermeier and Russian antiques mixed with less valuable though not more ordinary pieces.

Madame Castaing's palette is also distinctive: lots of black, as well as her favorite color combination, blue and green, inspired by sky and plants. Fantasy is an important ingredient of the Castaing style as are the prices of the wares. There are not any price tags in the shop, but Madame Castaing charges a lot, when she finally agrees to a sale.

"I have the reputation for not wanting to sell," she admitted, when a customer returning to the shop for the third time was told that a game table she was interested in was not for sale. "I suffer when an object leaves. My heart bleeds a bit when I separate from it."

In the shop, as in the cozy private apartment on the mezzanine as well as Madame Castaing's more formal apartment around the corner, there are many visual clues of

Continued on page 14

Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part I)
Wednesday, November 19 at 7 p.m.
Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Watercolors
Thursday, November 20 at 10:30 a.m.
Furniture and Decorative Works of Art by
Alberto and Diego Giacometti
Thursday, November 20 at 2 p.m.
Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part II)
Thursday, November 20 following the Giacometti sale



PIERRE BONNARD: La nappes blanche, signed, oil on canvas, 1924, 46 x 35 in. (116.8 x 89 cm.)

These auctions are on view from November 14. Illustrated catalogues are available through Christie's Publications Department at 718/784-1480. Ticket reservations are required for evening sale only, please call 212/546-1128. Other inquiries should be directed to the Impressionist and Modern Paintings Department at 212/546-1171.

CHRISTIE'S

Labels Are Key Criteria for Buyers

Continued from page 11

the studio. According to professional rumor, Daniel Wildenstein had it on consignment for years and found no takers for it. At the auction, a New York dealer, who is as shrewd as they come, got it for just over 10.7 million francs. He will resell it — at a profit.

The new craze for labels has equally far-reaching if less spectacular consequences at the bottom end of the market. Any 19th- or early 20th-century painter, however modest his achievement, is virtually assured of arousing strong interest provided his work is reasonably documented in a publication. That applies to the fellow travelers of Impressionism and its most direct offshoot, Pointillism.

Around 1900, Henri Manguin was still painting in a manner devised about three decades earlier by Manet and others. The scene, titled "Conversation, sur des Rochers" and sold at Sotheby's in October for £23,100, is neither very original nor brilliantly painted — the composition is loose, the brushwork confused. But Manguin is graced with a catalogue raisonné by Marie-Caroline Sainsaulieu, published in Neuchâtel in 1980. The painting is reissued and reproduced. That was enough to set soaring to a price exceeding by one-third Sotheby's highest estimate.

In the same sale, a tiny view of the Eiffel Tower by Maxime Maufra (9.5 by 6.5 inches) went up to \$4,400. Sotheby's catalogue points out that the idea of the unfinished tower, done in dots of color according to the Pointillist technique and melting into the blur of colored dots that make up the sky, is borrowed from Seurat's view of the tower done in 1889. Not long ago this would have been taken as a derogatory observation. The price suggests that it was understood as a compliment.

The catalogue raisonné syndrome is beginning to affect the lesser 20th-century masters. In October, an abstract composition — "Sans titre" — Sotheby's specified in French — done by Jean Atlan in 1959 went up to \$26,400. In a footnote, Sotheby's wrote that it is "to be included in the forthcoming Atlan Catalogue Raisonné, being prepared by Denise and Camille Atlan."

The same trick sent Jean Fautrier's "Composition," suggestive of a brick wall, soaring to \$44,000. The only difference lies in the name of the author now working



Unsigned Monet 'leftover,' above, brought 10.7 million francs; historical notes helped to boost the selling price of a Shakespeare bust.



on the catalogue raisonné — Marie-Josée Lefort.

The taste for documentation largely accounts for the surprising favor with which some of the most hackneyed academic pictures of Pompadour art are received. On March 21, 1986, Eric Buffet sold at Drouot a garden scene by the Pompadour painter

Henri Rochegrosse, best known for his historical and mythological pictures. Here, the artist appears to have had some idea of emulating Manet, at least as far as the subject matter is concerned.

The woman in a long robe seated on the brink of a hammock in which another woman is lying is as lifeless as a dummy. Luckily, the painter has thoughtfully identified each figure in block letters painted at the bottom of the picture, "Mémé nègresse" (the black servant holding up a tray); "Henri Bataille," a now-forgotten poet and playwright; "Berthe Bady," an actress — the one who indeed rests in very theatrical abandon; "Marie Rochegrosse," his wife and "Yack, jeune caniche," the shaggy poodle. And that did it.

At 488,902 francs, the dumb must have set a world record for an atypical work by any kinetic artist.

Yet, that is peanuts compared with what is going on in the realm of Renaissance and Baroque sculpture. No significant sale has yet taken place this fall. Last July, things reached a climax that may not be matched so soon.

For a few mad moments, the combination of provenance and signatures sublimated academic sculpture of the 18th century into masterpieces to be had at any price. Yet, neither the provenance nor the signatures are dazzling.

Few had taken any notice of Wentworth Woodhouse, a Yorkshire country house, or of the oeuvre of the Florentine sculptor Vincenzo Foggini up to July 15, 1986.

In 1985, the Treasure House of Britain exhibition in Washington partly made up for any lack of attention from which many forgotten country houses, including this one, may have suffered. Christie's catalog entries, running to the length of an article per sculpture, further helped. The reader is spared no detail, however trifling, about the moves of the English aristocrats involved in the commissioning and purchase of the sculptures.

An equally lengthy account of the context in which the pieces had been executed followed. It paid off. Foggini's totally derivative marble group of Samson and the Philistines, borrowed, as Charles Avery's brilliant entry candidly tells the reader, from his father's work, which, in turn, goes back to the 16th century, gracefully ascended to \$245,600. Stunning prices were also paid for the bland sick states of Venus, Minerva and Juno by Joseph Noldekens, respectively £118,800, £108,000 and £113,400.

Earlier in that sale, a bust of Shakespeare done by John Michael Rysbrack, the London-born sculptor of Dutch stock, made \$291,600. The catalog describes how James West, the ancestor of the vendor, Captain James A. West, was inspired at commission the piece — letters written at the time are extensively quoted.

While the bust may not qualify as a masterpiece, the labeling undoubtedly does. To appreciate its significance, it must be remembered that, less than three months earlier, a bust of Benjamin Franklin, described as the earliest portrait in existence of the famous American, also signed by Rysbrack, had failed to find a buyer at Christie's. It had been bought in at \$85,000 without eliciting one bid from the room. The slightly weathered surface due to the fact that Franklin's bust had stood for a long time out in the open is not unpleasant and certainly not account for the total failure. As a portrait, it stands miles above Shakespeare. Like Shakespeare, Franklin had also come from a Yorkshire home. Alas, this was a farm house, which, in Britain at least, is hardly synonymous with a country house.

AUCTION SALES IN PARIS NOUVEAU DROUOT
9 Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: 42.46.17.61 - Telex: DROUOT 642.260

Me Guy LOUDMER
Associated Auctioneer
18, rue de Provence 75009 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 45 23 15 25 - Telex: 641958 F

Monday December 8, 1986 at 9 p.m. - Rooms 5 and 6

IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS
GAUGUIN
"Pêcheur et baigneurs sur l'Aven" 1888
Oil on Canvas 73x60 cm signed and dated at bottom right

COROT - DELVAUX - GERNEZ - GUILLAUMIN
KISLING - LEBASQUE - ROUAULT - UTRILLO

Catalog on request 100 FF.

M^{me} LAURIN, GUILLOUX, BUFFETAUD, TAILLEUR
Associated Auctioneers
12 Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS - Tel.: (1) 42 46 61 16.

Thursday, November 27, 1986 - Rooms 1 and 7
at 2:30 p.m. **OLD MASTER PAINTINGS**
XVIIIth CENTURY FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART
at 9:00 p.m. **IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS**
LEGER - CAILLEBOTTE - VAN DONGEN - PICABIA etc...
BRONZE BY DEGAS

CALLOTTE (Gustave) "Baigneur sur la Seine à Argenteuil"
Oil on canvas, signed and dated 1872 on bottom left. 73 x 60 cm.

M^{me} J.-J. Mathias Auctioneer
19 rue Ampère 75017 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 46 22 22 23

M^{me} Y.-M. Le Roux Auctioneer
18 rue de la Grange Batelière
75009 PARIS - Tel.: (1) 47 70 83 09

Monday November 17, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Rooms 5 and 6
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS
Tuesday November 18, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Rooms 5 and 6
FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART mainly of the XVIIIth cent.
Monday December 1, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 2 **CERAMICS**
Friday December 5, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 4
Monday December 8, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 4
MODERN PRINTS, DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS
Monday December 15 and Tuesday, December 16 at 2 p.m., Room 9
BOOKS AND AUTOGRAPHS.
— Complete catalog of sales C.O.D. —

Mes MILLON - JUTHEAU
Associated Auctioneers
14, rue Drouot 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 47 70 00 45

Tuesday December 3, 1986 at 2:15 p.m. - Room 9
CHINESE SNUFF BOXES
Thursday December 4, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Room 9
FAR EASTERN ART
Tuesday December 9, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 8
JEWELLERY
MODERN AND ANTIQUE SILVER
Saturday December 13, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Rooms 1 and 7
IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS
Monday December 15, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Rooms 1 and 7
OLD MASTER DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS
FINE XVIIIth and XIXth cent FURNITURE
HISTORICAL MEMORABILIA
Catalogs on request at the Auctioneer's office

Me Stéphane DEURBERGUE
Auctioneer
19 Bd Malesherbes - 75002 PARIS - Tel.: 42 61 36 30

Wednesday December 10, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 4
XVIIIth cent. FURNITURE - CERAMICS - TAPESTRIES

Mes ARTUS - GRIDEL - BOSCHER
Associated Auctioneers
15, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 47 70 87 29

Wednesday November 19, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 1
MODERN PAINTINGS - JEWELLERY
Wednesday November 26, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 10
VERY BEAUTIFUL SILVER - JEWELLERY
FINE XVIIIth cent FURNITURE
Monday December 8, 1986 at 8:45 p.m. - Room 9
FURS
Saturday December 20, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 9
VINTAGE WINE BORDEAUX - BURGUNDY
including Mouton-Rothschild 1945
Catalogs on request at the auctioneer's office.

Me Bernard OGER - Me Etienne DUMONT
Auctioneers
22, rue Drouot 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 42 46 96 95

Wednesday December 3, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 10

BORDEAUX AND ITS REGION
Engravings, drawings, watercolors and paintings
Earthenware from Bordeaux
XVIIIth century mahogany chairs and furniture.

Me LABAT
Auctioneer
10, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 48.24.70.18

Friday December 12, 1986, at 2 p.m. - Room 9

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
XIXth CENTURY AND MODERN PAINTINGS
Public viewing: Thursday December 11 from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Monday December 15, 1986, at 2 p.m. - Room 3
JEWELS - SILVERWARE
Public viewing: Saturday December 13 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Exclusive advertising representative for French public auction sales:
EMER PUBLICITÉ, Michel Guillaury
50 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, 75004 PARIS. Tel.: 42.77.83.44.

ADER PICARD TAJAN
Fine Art Auctioneers
12, rue Favart, 75002 PARIS - Tel.: 42 61 80 07

Wednesday December 10, 1986 at 2:30 p.m.

IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS
DAUMIER - DEGAS - DELVAUX - DUFY - FOUJITA
GERICAULT - KISLING - MARQUET - PICASSO...

Friday December 12, 1986 at 2:15 p.m.

MARIE LAURENCIN (4th sale)
PRINTS - DRAWINGS - PAINTINGS
from the Estate of Suzanne Moreau-Laurencin

Tuesday December 16, 1986 at 2:30 p.m.

IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
CANELLA - CRANACH - DESPORTES - DETROY - LE MOINE
LEPRINCE - MAGNASCIO - MANDYNI - MOLYN - MONPER
OUDRY - PANINI - TENJERS - WILLAERTS...

OBJETS D'ART
and FRENCH FURNITURE
mainly of the XVIIIth century.

M^{me} LIBERT CASTOR
Auctioneers
3 Rue Rossini, 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 48 24 51 20.

Wednesday, November 26, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Room 5 & 6

BEAUTIFUL OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
AND DRAWINGS
F. GOYA: wash and gouache drawing 25 x 18 cm
(Reprod. GASSIER no. 1838)

XVIIIth Century FURNITURE
AND OBJETS D'ART
Public viewing: Tuesday, November 25, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

M^{me} AUDAP - GODEAU - SOLANET
Auctioneers
32 rue Drouot 75009 PARIS. Tel.: 47 70 67 68 Telex 642260 AGS

Wednesday November 19 - Room 3
XIXth cent. JAPANESE BRONZES
Monday and Tuesday November 24 and 25 1986 - Room 7
J.P.L. COLLECTION
FOREIGN MEDALS
Thursday and Friday November 27 and 28 - Room 3
ANTIQUÉ WEAPONS
XVIIth, XVIIIth and XIXth cent. POWDER FLASKS
Thursday December 4, 1986 - Rooms 5 and 6
MODERN AND OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
IMPORTANT XVIIIth cent FURNITURE
Thursday and Friday December 18 and 19, 1986 - Room 2
MANUSCRIPTS AND VALUABLE BOOKS

Mes RIEUNIER BAILLY-POMMIER
Associated Auctioneers
24 rue La Pélerine 75009 PARIS
Tel.: 45 23 44 40

Monday December 8, at 2 p.m. Room 2

XVIIIth and XIXth cent.
FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART
OLD MASTER AND
MODERN PAINTINGS
Catalog on request 50 FF.

W. DÖNGES "Portrait of Mme G. (1873)"
Oil on canvas signed at the bottom left "W. Dönges 73" on a label placed at the bottom of the picture.

Me BOIGIRARD
Auctioneer
2, rue de Provence, 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 47 70 81 36 - Telex: 642403 F

Friday November 28, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Rooms 5 and 6

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
Thursday December 4, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Rooms 1 and 7
MODERN PAINTINGS
Villard - Lebourg - Guillaumin - Lemaire - Labasque - M. Denis - Signac, etc...
Monday December 8, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 7
BOOKS
from the American CAMARGO collection
incunabulum and modern books
Wednesday December 10, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 2
ISLAMIC ART

M^{me} Pierre CORNETTE DE SAINT CYR
Auctioneers
21, Avenue Georges-VI - 75008 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 47 20 15 94 - 47 23 47 40 - 47 23 47 42.

Monday, December 1st, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Rooms 1 & 7
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART
TAPESTRIES
Tuesday, December 9, 1986, at 2:30 p.m. - Rooms 1 & 7
IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS
ART NOUVEAU ART DECO
Thursday, December 18, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Rooms 5 & 6
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART
Catalog on request FF. 150.

M^{me} Christian DELORME
Auctioneer
14 Avenue de Massine, 75008 PARIS - Tel.: (1) 45 62 31 19

Thursday, November 13, at 2:00 p.m. - Room 7

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
ART DECO
Public viewing: Wednesday November 12 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Experts: Miles Colloc and Thornton - Messrs. Poffin and Cornard
Friday December 5, 1986, at 2:00 p.m. - Room 10
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
FURNITURE AND OBJET D'ART
Mainly of the XVIIIth century
Public viewing: Thursday December 4, from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Experts: Mr. Lacoste.

M^{me} IONESCO
185 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly. Tel: 47 45 55 55

Wednesday November 19, 1986 at 8 p.m.

MODERN AND XIXth cent. PAINTINGS
ART NOUVEAU - ART DECO
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
OBJETS D'ART - XVIIIth cent. FURNITURE

Tapestry of the series depicting Don Quixote, Manufacture Royale des Gobelines
— Le Châtelet HS 2 m 80 - W 2 m 80

COLLECTION of Professor LANNELONGUE
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1986 at 2:30 p.m.
in AUCH (Gers)

Me Alain BRISCADIEU
Auctioneer at the Residence of Auch and of the department of Gers
129-131 rue Victor-Hugo, 32000 AUCH - Tel.: 62 05 41 20.

In the presence of
Me Bernard OGER - Me Etienne DUMONT
Auctioneers in Paris
22, rue Drouot 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 42 46 96 95
Catalog on request

M^{me} CONAN et AUCLAIR
Auctioneers
3, rue de Cranford 69007 - Lyon Tel.: 72 73 45 67

IMPORTANT MODERN AND XIXth cent. PAINTINGS
(American - European - Japanese)

E. Nourse - Watson - Spillman - Matheson - Morgan-Rossel
Sloan French - Frederic Eds - W. Joy Georges - D. Jacobs Stanley
Somers - Morisset - Harrison - Sward JB - etc...

SUNDAY, DECEMBER, 14 at 3 P.M.
Expert: Ph. Morechaux
Public viewing: Friday P.M., Saturday P.M., Sunday 10-12
Catalog on request at the office

AUCTION SALE IN VERSAILLES
200 MODERN PAINTINGS
mainly by: ALPHE, BALANDE, de BELAY, CAHOURS, CREYAMS,
DEMAN, DESNOYER, DETROY, DURENNE, GALL, GERMAIN, KUNO,
LAUVRAY, LAVOINE, LEMAITRE, MACLET, MADELINE, MARTIN,
FERNIERS, MAZZELLE, MENGUY, L.PH. MORETTI, NEUQUELMAN,
OSTERLIND, PRINGS, J.J. RENE, TRUPHEUS, WILL
and of Impressionist, post-Impressionist, cubist, contemporary
and late XIXth century schools.

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1986 at 2 p.m.
CONTINUATION OF THE SALE SUNDAY NOVEMBER 23 at 2 p.m.

M^{me} BLACHE, Auctioneer
5 rue Roussin, VERSAILLES - Tel.: (1) 39 50 55 66+
Public viewing: Fri. 14, Sat. 15 Nov. - 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m. Catalog on request

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ENGHIEN - FRANCE - HOTEL DES VENTES 2, rue du Docteur-Laruy - 95880 Engien Tel. (1) 34.12.68.16
Sunday, November 23 at 2:30 p.m.

EXCEPTIONAL
MODERN PAINTINGS
AND SCULPTURES
ORIENTALISM

Experts: Messrs. MARC HACHIC, J.C. BLIER
Public viewing: Friday November 21 from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Saturday, November 22 from 10 to noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Sunday November 23 from 11 to noon (after unloading).

M^{me} CHAMPIN - LOMBERAIL - GAUTIER
Associated Auctioneers
Catalogue on request: F.Fr. 200

Francis-Auguste RENOR
Henri de TOULOUSE LAURIEC
"Déesse égyptienne" (1891)
Oil painting on cardboard, 61.5 x 81 cm. Signed and dated on bottom left with inscription: H.T. Lauriec, by Albert, 91.AMG.
Déesse Egyptienne and his work, New York 1971, P. 208, N° P. 208, fig. P. 208, repr.

Handwritten signature: J. Labat

Vague Terms Jewel of a Tale

Islamic Art Field Suffers From Confusing Labels

By Souren Melikian

LONDON — The field referred to conventionally as "Islamic art" offers the most extreme case of failure through lack of proper labeling. The phrase itself is about as vague as would be that of "Christian art," starting somewhere in the eighth century with the Carolingian Empire, ending on the eve of World War I with Art Nouveau, and spreading across Europe from Greece to Ireland.

The words were never used in the East itself before the massive borrowing of Western categories and ideas in this century. They convey the 19th-century European perception of a reality so diverse and complex that any blanket denomination is bound to be meaningless.

The visual mixture provided by auctions, whether in London or Paris, is correspondingly disconcerting. On Oct. 15, at Sotheby's, one could see side by side an eighth-century ewer from Iran (catalogued as probably Syria), 10th-century pottery of a totally different character although from the same country, a brass basin of the 14th century from Egypt — again unrelated to the previous items — and a 17th-century silver mug from Greece. It was called "Ottoman," a phrase justified inasmuch as Greece was incorporated into the galaxy of nations that made up the Turkish-run empire.

Add to that some silver wares made in Istanbul in the rococo manner derived from French and Italian models, a motley assortment of wooden caskets inlaid with mother-of-pearl, a couple of mosaic panels optimistically entered as "17th century" despite some striking resemblance to the worthy efforts of Pakistani bazaar craftsmen, and the result was sufficiently bewildering to discourage any beginner.

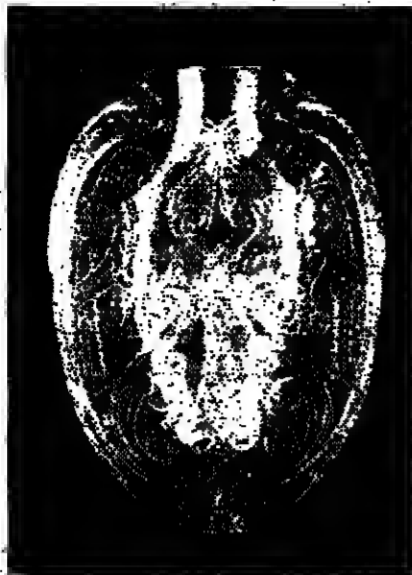
This is not to say that Sotheby's — or any other auction room for that matter — bears the blame for the incoherence. They sell what they get, and there just is not enough in any category to build up consistent auctions, let alone glamorous ones.

Auction rooms have yet another excuse. The confusion reflects that which prevails in institutions. There too, Islamic art is similarly treated as an entity, as a matter of course. The greatest museums such as, say, the Metropolitan Museum with its wonderful holdings, will be careful to separate the art of Japan from that of China. But they will happily have in the same rooms Iran, Egypt, Turkey, India.

Many, among sophisticated collectors in the West, have a firm grasp of what Chinese Northern Song pottery or Ming blue-and-white porcelain of the 14th century or 15th century are all about. Very few have a comparable understanding of Iranian calligraphic pottery of the 10th century or 14th-century metalwork from Iran in central Iran. They neither enjoy the exposure in museums nor do they find the handbooks that are available in Chinese art.

Scholarship is relatively recent where the art of Islamic countries is concerned. The most obvious subjects have yet to be dealt with. There is no general history of pottery in Islamic Syria nor in Egypt, nothing about the wonderful woodwork of Anatolia from the 13th century to the 15th century.

"This does not make life easy for auction-house experts. Nearly every catalog calls for corrections of some kind. In Sotheby's auction of Oct. 15, the "early Islamic ewer, 7-8th century," had all the characteristics of Eastern Iranian



Ottoman silver-gilt jug, 16th-17th century, at right; Fatimid rock crystal flask, above, late 10th or early 11th century.

metalwork, from the shape, with typical devices such as the rib isolating the oval body from a waisted neck, to the detail of the decoration. Did the few buyers who might have taken an interest surmise the discrepancy or were they disturbed by the missing handle, which alters the balance?

There was only one bid from the room, and the piece was sold for £1,100 (\$1,540), half Sotheby's estimate.

Given its unsatisfactory condition, this is actually still on the high side. The next piece on the sale was a footed pottery dish, called Fatimid after the name of the dynasty that ruled over Egypt in the 11th and 12th centuries.

Again, however, the object is typical of the Iranian area, whether in its particular shade of green glaze or its decorative devices — the formal blossoms, the twin circular fillets incised below the rim, the broadly cusped leaves of a lotus chalice between the twin fillets and the rim. As it was withdrawn before the sale, the effect of the cataloging on the price can not be tested.

It should be emphasized that Sotheby's catalog had been prepared with obvious care. References were often made to published pieces. This applies to the footed dish as well. Unfortunately, the object cited as a parallel — a fragment in the Benaki Museum — illustrates a different type. The two are faintly similar only when reduced to small-size, black-and-white plates dealing with either category. The mistake, commercially unimportant, stems not from the negligence but from lack of documentation.

Far more damaging than uncertainty indeed but can be seen to have been added very much later for it does not go over the grooves of the outline. These would have been executed when the original foil was crimped in, thereby concealing them. Equally telltale is the black, slightly greasy, patina that results from the oxidation of tinning.

Silver inlaid brass was never tinned. The whole idea was to have a contrast between the silver inlay and the olive yellow surface of the brass around it. When freshly tinned, the brass



would have had a silvery sheen virtually indistinguishable from the silver. The fact that the decayed tinning, which shows signs of age, stops short of the silver inlay confirms that the latter is an addition made at a later date.

It all makes the price, 422,900 francs, about \$47,000 at the time, totally disproportionate to the objects that belong in the tourist-ware category.

For exactly the same price, one could acquire in the sale an ewer and its basin in gilt copper from 17th-century Turkey. That price is huge, too, but at least whoever got it acquired objects of supremely good quality and outstanding rarity in the market.

Also in the sale, a circular brass casket of monumental design with a cusped dome from 14th-century Syria, was even more desirable. It went up to 499,900 francs, which, compared with the previous items, makes it very cheap in relative terms.

Contrasts of this kind abound in the market in Paris and in London, at the top as well as at the bottom of the market.

Diamonds: A Glowing Recovery

Continued from page 11

room watched in surprise as Ronald Winston, the son of Harry Winston, bid against Graf right up to the end in an effort to buy the necklace back for the firm.

The same happened with another Harry Winston jewel, a 38.88 ct bracelet of 12 graduated marquise-cut diamonds alternating with pear-shaped diamond motifs. The price, \$550,000, was two-thirds above Christie's highest estimate.

Optimism has clearly returned. Overall figures for the period from Oct. 20 to 24 are staggering. Market observers reckon that more than \$40 million worth of diamonds must have changed hands on the New York scene, when published auction results and estimated transactions in the trade are totted up. To this may be added about \$10 million worth of colored stones.

The only share that can be safely verified is that of the auction houses. They have made a sensational comeback. On Oct. 21 and 22, Sotheby's sold \$16,106,000 worth of diamonds and stones. Christie's sold \$11,544,000 worth of jewelry in a single session the following day.

François Curjel noted that 51 percent in value of the sale went to private clients, which, he said, is rare in such big sales, where dealers tend to dominate the market. Europeans bought heavily, particularly in major items. A superb antique cabochon sapphire and diamond choker shot up to \$825,000. It was bought on the telephone by a European private bidder against another European client who was in the room.

Here, there was a lot more to the price than just stones, although these were outstanding. The choker is designed as a line of seven clusters, each set with a cabochon Kashmir sapphire.

Kashmir sapphires, no longer in production, are highly desirable, and Mr. Curjel said, to have a line of seven such sapphires is a jeweler's dream. The cut of the sapphires is inspired from northern Indian architectural domes in the 19th century — four rounded sides rising at a slant to join in a point or a short ridge.

The choker is the work of Carl Edward Bolin, a Swede who settled in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, in 1836 to establish a jewelry firm. Because of its success, it got most of the imperial commissions before the establishment of Fabergé in 1870. By 1890, it was the most important jewelry firm in the czarist empire, making the jewelry for the wedding of Grand Duchess Xenia, the sister of Czar Nicholas II.

The choker sold by Christie's was still in its fitted case, signed C.E. Bolin, St. Petersburg. It was made around 1880 and was as much a work of art as a line of rare stones. It is one that is unlikely to be matched soon at auction or in the trade.

The recovery of the market is remarkable.



Diamond and sapphire necklace was sold for \$825,000.

and a combination of factors accounts for it. One is low interest rates in the United States, which encourages investors to diversify their holdings. Another is the low dollar, which sparked European buying. A third is the increasing buying power of the rich in the United States.

All the dealers whose clientele is primarily American are vividly aware of its new affluence. Those who sell top French furniture say that the new clients, who emerged five or six years ago and would occasionally go after a

The increasing buying power of the rich in the United States is strongly influencing the market.

\$100,000 or \$150,000 commode, are now prepared to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars. They tend to look for clear-cut, well-defined, glamorous items, preferably big and preferably with a provenance adding its own label to the label of the category.

The choker meets those criteria. The buyer was European, but the context of the sale was American. It is safe to predict that the bub of the jewelry market is going to stay in New York and thrive.

Souren Melikian

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The Making of a Media Event

In the Realm of Auctions, It's the Packaging That Counts

By Souren Melikian

NEW YORK — A new selling technique is gradually emerging on the New York auction scene. Its basic components are a collection (good or bad, quality is a secondary consideration), a name that can be played up, a string of social events from private viewings to special parties and, as a crowning piece, coverage of the sale-to-be by the media.

This provides much-needed advertising, free of charge, by drumming up the theme of the sale, and, unlike the press review of art exhibitions, plays or concerts, presale reporting is invariably positive.

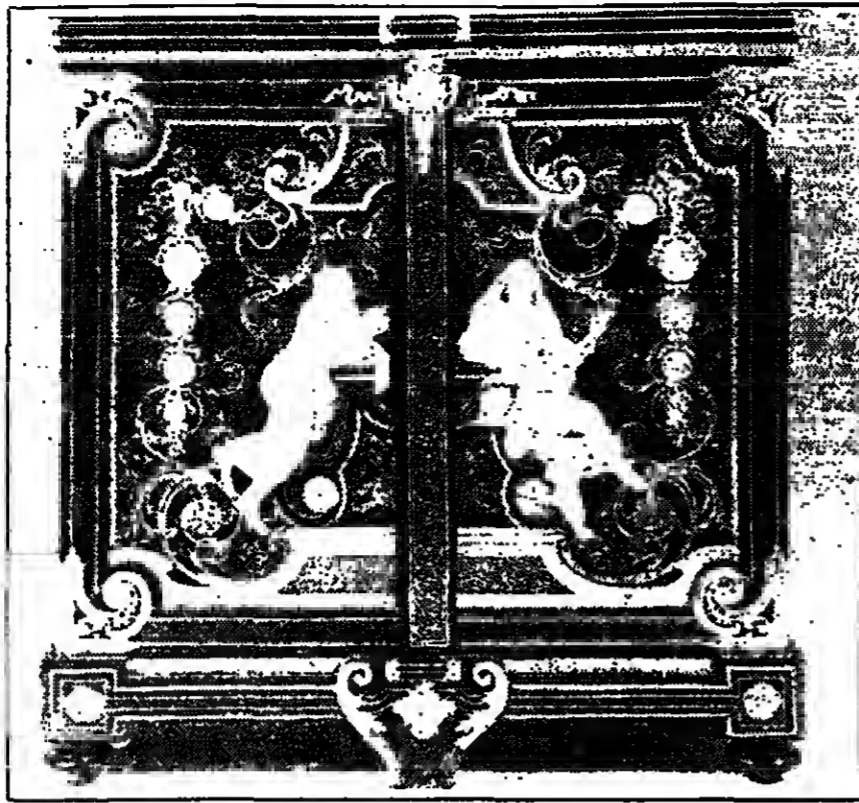
The ultimate in this line has just been achieved here with the Patino Collection. The pieces of furniture illustrating the court styles of 17th- and 18th-century France, acquired by Simón Patino and his son Antenor almost until his death in 1982, were at all times a mixed bag.

The pieces conveyed the baroque perception of French decorative art of their Bolivian owners. The Patinos were perhaps influenced by the Spanish colonial style of their native surroundings, with its love of contorted volutes and lots of gold.

Installing the furniture in one of the 20th-century residences of Louis XV and Louis XVI architecture that line the Avenue Foch in Paris may have further encouraged a natural tendency toward the heavily ornate on a monumental scale. It might also have induced a certain indifference concerning the actual period of the objects, which were far from being uniformly remarkable from a collector's standpoint.

To make things worse, the Patino collection, as seen in New York, was shorn of some of its truly wonderful pieces. Antenor Patino, who was attached to France, his home country since 1959, had generously donated to Versailles some scarlet lacquer pieces that are now famous. Other good pieces were sold over the years and some retained by the family. Inspecting what was left to be sold in New York in the company of the leading dealers and connoisseurs in the field was an entertaining game, thanks to the extreme contrast to which one was exposed.

The collection included, for example, an outstanding garniture of three Chinese vases with ormolu mounts of the best Louis XV rocaille style and period. But some of the most absurd imitations were also to be seen. Soth-



One of two Louis XIV period cabinets from Patino collection.

by's identified some of those — a pair of celadon vases that sold for an astounding \$22,000, or a pair of blue vases with skimpy ormolu mounts that were particularly gaudy in their gilding. But a pair of "Louis XV ormolu mounted Chinese celadon porcelain beakers, mid-18th century," accepted as genuine by Sotheby's, drew snickers from French connoisseurs.

Trickier than outright copies were some composite pieces incorporating elements of varying origin. What Sotheby's catalogued as an "impressive pair of Meissen pug dogs mounted in Louis XV ormolu as candelabra, 1745-49" did not greatly impress Parisian specialists. A leading dealer renowned for his understanding of 18th-century ormolu objects d'art states categorically that while the rocaille

scrollwork pedestals are all right, the ormolu cushions that they support and on which the pug dogs are seated are not credible. He sees them as indispensable props to accommodate the dogs on pedestals that were not designed for the pugs.

He further scoffs at the twisted ormolu arms that served as multiple candlesticks. If he is right, that does not leave much of a "pair of Meissen pug dogs mounted in Louis XV ormolu." Also, the porcelain dogs are damaged. Sotheby's carefully avoids going into detailed discussion, but the dating, 1745-1749, corresponds with these "numerous crowned o-marks" mentioned in the entry. It implies unqualified acceptance of the overall authenticity. The dogs could have yapped approval as the pair rose to a staggering \$176,000.

Several of the objects and some of the furniture altogether failed to pass muster with Paris specialists, including a "pair of Louis XVI ormolu-mounted variegated quartz vases last quarter 18th century" that sold nonetheless for \$63,250, or the "Venetian neoclassical giltwood mirror, last quarter 18th century" that sold for \$57,200.

At least one of the most experienced dealers considered the "fine pair of Louis XV giltwood bergères à la reine, mid-18th century," attributed to Jean-Baptiste Tillard to be 20th-century copies. The bergères, estimated by Sotheby's in the \$88,000 to \$110,000 bracket, went up to \$308,000 — which would be too expensive by half even for a pair of impeccable authenticity.

The "fine Louis XV ormolu-mounted lacquer and parquetry commode mid-18th century" attributed to Nicolas Marchand (as Sotheby's puts it) was considered by the Paris experts to have a genuine carcass, but to have been extensively restored on the outside. Add to that the many copies, described as such by Sotheby's, and that left a furniture section in the sale that included only two extraordinary lots — a set of four Louis XV ormolu multiple candlesticks, designed to be fitted to the sides of a chimney piece, and a pair of admirable Louis XIV period side cabinets matched by others in the château de Versailles and two more at Windsor Castle.

The sale also included four or five extremely good pieces such as the Louis XV period kingwood parquetry bureau plat, or writing desk, and perhaps nine or 10 attractive but not unforgettable pieces.

To turn that into a roaring success totaling \$8,091,000 — with only 4 percent of the items in value falling to sell — could not have been done without the present love for labels and provenance to stir it up.

The party circuit was exploited to the full. This was done in two stages: one preceding the sale of the Patino silver at Christie's on Oct. 26, and the other just before Sotheby's sale of objets d'art and furniture. This supremely skilled timing arranged by the Patino family meant that the silver sale, which netted \$2.4 million, a record total for any silver sale, would serve as a booster to the furniture sale that was scheduled the week after. The parties were reported in the press and the sale was pushed over before the auction.

"Patino sale is rated 4-star" the headline ran

in The New York Times, echoing a statement made by Sir Francis Watson in Sotheby's catalog.

The hype compounded the current yearning for important pieces of 17th- and 18th-century furniture that was perceptible at the Paris Biennale. New American collectors with enormous wealth have emerged in the last few years. For some reason there had been a certain lull in the top end of French furniture in the 18 months or so preceding the Paris Biennale in September, with the one outstanding exception of Christie's auction in Monte Carlo last December.

The lull is but a memory if one is to go by the prices achieved for the two top lots at Sotheby's Patino sale and, above all, the top lot in the sale of furniture belonging to various owners that was held the day before. This was a Louis XVI period cabinet, stamped with Martin Carlin's mark, that closely resembles cabinets in the Wallace Collection in London at Waddesdon Manor, where the English Rothschild collection may be seen, and in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The \$2.09 million paid by an unidentified buyer in effect set a world record for any piece of furniture.

A cabinet nominally sold by the Ader Picard Tajan group of auctioneers for a higher price must be counted out, given the circumstances of the sale. It was consigned for sale by the heirs of a collector who bought it back at the auction and then negotiated its sale to the French state in lieu of death duties. The purchaser attached to Carlin's signature and the further glamour resulting from the parallels cited were decisive factors in Sotheby's score.

Characteristically, the two cabinets of the Louis XVI period matched at Versailles and Windsor Castle, were the most expensive lot in the Patino sale, selling for \$797,500. That figure is not wild given their importance and the general price structure of the market across the board. But the sets of four chimney-piece corner candlesticks were more surprising. Remarkable as these Louis XV period objects are, with chimerae spitting out the three candle arms, they are almost unusable in interior decoration. A museum of decorative art seems to be their obvious repository in the middle term. That makes the \$374,000 unexpectedly high.

The biggest surprises, however, were the prices paid for some of the hair-raising creations inspired by the French 18th-century



Louis XV chimney-piece candlestick of a set for \$374,000.

style. A "rare and important pair of Louis XV/XVI ormolu consoles circa 1770" was so disproportionate with its huge goggle-eyed ram heads crowning short, curving legs that many were convinced they would fail to sell. They bear little relationship to any known piece, either Louis XV or XVI furniture. If genuine, they are unlikely to be French. It is doubtful they would have sold at one-third of the price they made at Sotheby's — \$572,000 — without the Patino label.

Sotheby's played its cards admirably. The goods may not have been uniformly desirable, but there never was a better packaging.

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Madeleine Castaing

Continued from page 11

The details that help keep a room alive — a deck of cards strewn on the library table, stacks of magazines and books on the floor, photographs tucked into a free-standing screen, teacups set out, as well as rugs with holes in them, chairs covered with faded fabrics, wallpaper borders that curl away from the walls and windows partly covered with faded fabric panels.

There is also a tantalizing array of museum-quality 19th-century pieces from France, Russia and Britain — wicker, horn and iron garden furniture collected over decades from flea markets and antique dealers.

"My passion is always to decorate a house entirely," said Madame Castaing, who counts the late Jean Cocteau as one of her most famous clients. "First of all it is a psychological work, and psychologically I try to know everything about the person for whom I am working, so that I can do what is suitable to them."

Like most antique dealers, finding things is both the most difficult and the most fulfilling of tasks. Even now, in her 90s and having trouble walking, Madame Castaing exudes energy and vitality. "A gigantic work," she said of the search for new objects. "But also a passion. A most extraordinary gift — and one that I have."

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BofA Is Seeking Buyers For \$6 Billion in Assets

By John M. Broder
Los Angeles Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. is quickening the pace of its asset sales, seeking buyers for as much as \$6 billion in overseas assets, including subsidiary banks in Italy, West Germany and Spain, and Bank of America branches around the world.

dreds of millions of dollars in credit card, auto and commercial loans. In all, the second-largest U.S. banking company expects to reduce its size by as much as 20 percent, shrinking from its current \$113 billion in assets to as little as \$90 billion by the end of next year. BankAmerica is trying to speed the sale of many of the assets and units that First Interstate would divest to help pay for its \$3.4-billion acquisition of BankAmerica. Sources said BankAmerica executives told the company's board that BankAmerica itself should profit from the sale of the company's assets, not First Interstate.

Pemex Seeks Stake In Spanish Refiner

MADRID — Mexico's state oil company, Petróleos Mexicanos, is seeking to acquire a stake in Spain's state refiner, Empresa Nacional de Petróleo SA, according to a spokeswoman for ENH, the refiner's parent company. "The talks are in an advanced stage and a decision is expected sometime next year," the spokeswoman said. She added that the decision would come before INH floated about half its shares on the Madrid Stock Exchange as part of the government's denationalization efforts.

Eastman Kodak Co. said it may have further staff cuts in store. Kodak said that worldwide, more than 11,000 employees had left the company so far this year, and it expected to reach its corporate goal of 12,900 staff cuts in the months ahead. Fermenta AB, whose agreed takeover by Montedison SpA came apart last month, has been fined the equivalent of \$32,000 by the Stockholm stock exchange for alleged breach of exchange rules. It is Fermenta's second fine in six months. Fiat SpA's bid to buy the state-run automaker Alfa Romeo SpA was approved Friday by the Italian government. An interministerial committee for industrial policy gave approval of the decision Thursday by Finmeccanica, the state-controlled holding company, to sell Alfa to Fiat rather than to Ford Motor Co. GTE Corp.'s directors voted Thursday to split the company's common stock, raise its quarterly dividend by 10.5 cents to 91.5 cents per share and repurchase up to 10 million shares to guard against possible hostile takeovers. Theodore F. Brophy, chairman and chief executive, said GTE had recently become aware of unusual share accumulations in GTE stock on the part of one or more purchasers.

Murdoch Buys Major Stake In Hong Kong Newspaper

HONG KONG — Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. has bought a major stake in Hong Kong's largest English-language newspaper, its shareholders said Friday. The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank and Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. said News Corp. bought 34.9 percent of South China Morning Post Ltd. for 821 million Hong Kong dollars (\$105 million). News Corp. has an option on 15.1 percent more. If this were exercised, Hong Kong law would force it to offer to buy all remaining shares. The Murdoch company will play an active role in the newspaper without changing its character significantly, the bank and Hutchison said. The South China Morning Post is reported to have a daily circulation exceeding 65,000. The highly profitable Post group has been owned by the Hongkong Bank, with a holding of about 48 percent, Hutchison, with about 25 percent, and the U.S. media group Dow Jones & Co., about 19 percent. The public owns the rest. After the Murdoch purchase, the bank will retain 25.8 percent and Hutchison 13.5; Dow Jones's holding was not affected. Apart from the newspaper, the Post group holds a 51-percent stake in the publisher of the Far Eastern Economic Review weekly magazine. It has interests in other magazines and commercial printing. Mr. Murdoch, who was born in Australia and is now a U.S. citizen, controls one of the world's largest media empires with more than 80 newspapers and magazines, television stations and film interests in Australia, Europe and the United States.

BUSINESS PROFILE / Rüdiger von Rosen, German Stock Exchange Association

Helping Guide Bourses Into the Computer Age

By Warren Gledler
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — In the sober world of German high finance, finger-pointing is a quality that can make or break careers. Rüdiger von Rosen, a man accustomed to the subdued inner workings of West Germany's powerful central bank, will have to demonstrate all the diplomatic finger-pointing sensitivity — he can muster at his new, highly visible post in the private sector. On Nov. 1, Mr. von Rosen, 43, a former aide to the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, left his job as chief press spokesman at the Bundesbank to become executive vice chairman of the Association of German Stock Exchanges, based here.

regional rivalries, in their collective race to keep abreast of overseas competition. Mr. von Rosen's success at the Bundesbank in establishing a comfortable liaison with the nation's powerful commercial banks and in providing a clear, but usually unattributable, perspective of Bundesbank monetary policy as chief press officer is what landed him the job, according to Frankfurt banking sources. Those who tapped the former central banker for an initial five-year term as association overseer include the chairmen of West Germany's leading commercial banks, Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG, both represented on the new association's supervisory board.



Rüdiger von Rosen

That association, put in motion last July by four leading West German banks, aims to establish a unified share-trading system, through computer linkups, among West Germany's eight regional bourses. It has given Frankfurt, by far the largest of the nation's major exchanges with over 50 percent of share-trading volume, the role of administrative hub. The recent launch of London's stock market reform known as the Big Bang threatens to widen the City's competitive edge against other financial centers in Europe, such as Frankfurt. West Germany's financial leaders are banking on Mr. von Rosen to help guide the nation's bourses, which have been involved in bitter

long-term association with Mr. Pöhl. "Von Rosen has a strong sensitivity for political undercurrents and for knowing what is achievable," said a senior Bundesbank source, who asked not to be named. "But," the official continued, "one should not be too ambitious." Mr. von Rosen sets his professional sights high and that has rubbed some of his contemporaries the wrong way. Equipped with a doctorate in business, he joined the Bundesbank staff in 1974 as an economist. He moved quickly in winning entrée to the inner circle of power at the central bank, becoming in

an interview, Mr. von Rosen rejected any speculation about possible personal ambitions at the Bundesbank. He asserted that his aim at the stock exchange is to ensure that West Germany "pursue the international development" of other financial centers that have often to a head start, such as New York and London, with major reforms and modernization. During his farwell remarks before colleagues and reporters at the Bundesbank last week, Mr. von Rosen, who carries the title of baron, put his new post in historical perspective: "I was proud of my service here, my family has served in the courts of Europe for hundreds of years."

COMPANY NOTES

agreement with Japan, Hisashi Shinto, NTT's president, said. He said, "If we went back to the old system" of limiting purchases to Japanese equipment "we would lose money." Pargesa Holding SA plans a three-stage capital increase that would bring in an initial 100 million Swiss francs (\$58.2 million), the company said. Time Inc. said it was abandoning efforts to start a new mass-market magazine, Picture Week, and instead would concentrate on introducing a host of special interest publications ranging from Home Office to Cooking Life. Time decided to kill Picture Week after 15 months of test-marketing and development that had already cost \$30 million. TNT Ltd. posted an operating profit of 34.05 million Australian dollars (\$21.8 million) for the first quarter to Sept. 30, an increase of 30.3 percent from the 1985 period, the company announced. Union Carbide Corp. will sell its corporate headquarters in Danbury, Connecticut, along with 650 acres (263 hectares) of land for \$340 million and lease back the building for 20 years under an agreement signed with a New York development concern. The Related Cos. Carbide earlier announced a program to restructure \$2.5 billion of its debt, much of which was accumulated during a successful fight to avert a takeover by GAF Corp.

SCENE: Bonn's Accord Is Needed

(Continued from first finance page) have responsibilities to correct imbalances, he added. According to U.S. bankers who discussed the subject here with Mr. Pöhl, he said he was prepared to cut the discount rate last August and had persuaded the bank's board to go along. But when the news of the impending rate cut was leaked the bank could not act lest it appear to be yielding to U.S. pressure. "These matters need to be handled very quietly," a U.S. banker said.

Virgin PLC in £56-Million Offering

LONDON — Virgin Group PLC, the entertainment group, said Friday that it would offer up to 50 million shares to the public by tender on Nov. 20 and expected to raise \$55.6 million (\$79.3 million). The minimum price is 120 pence per share. Virgin said it expected to net £28.5 million from sale of new shares. Existing shareholders are expected to raise £27.1 million from the sale of their shares. Virgin said it hoped to use its new capital "to increase its flexibility to make acquisitions" and "as a push into the U.S. record market." The group's activities include music publishing and retailing, film and video distribution, recording studios, a chain of British retail stores and interests in European cable and satellite television. Virgin posted pretax profit of £19.1 million on revenue of £188.6 million for the year ended July 31.

Financial market data tables including AMEX Closing, 12 Month High/Low Stock, and AMEX High/Lows. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes.

Handwritten note: "John, no title"

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Retreats From Early Highs

NEW YORK — The dollar ended another turbulent week on a soft note Friday amid lingering worries about whether U.S. expansion can be sustained despite a robust 298,000 gain in nonfarm jobs in October, dealers said.

expected and September's 107,000 rise was revised up to 165,000, economists pointed out that many of the new jobs were only part-time and that much of the overall increase was in the services rather than the industrial sector.

The U.S. currency closed at 2.0635 DM in London, slightly up on Thursday's close of 2.0595 DM, and at 163.10 yen, just down from 163.25 Thursday.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc.

AGENDA: Senators' Plans

(Continued from Page 1) narrowly defeated in the House last year to require companies to alert employees 60 days in advance of plans to close factories.

SAVINGS: Low U.S. Thrift Rate Bodes Ill for Investment, Productivity

(Continued from first finance page) instead. Abroad, changing demographics are starting to diminish the Japanese savings pool on which the United States has become so dependent.

The bulk of those surpluses will be needed to meet corresponding liabilities in state and local pension funds. In the next decade, as more of the population reaches retirement, the state and local surpluses will evaporate and eventually become deficits.

By then, Mr. Modigliani said, the United States will be forced to come to grips with the budget deficit. "A large fraction of our savings is being wasted on the government deficit," he said.

Like Mr. Modigliani, most economists say that the prospects of raising personal and corporate savings enough to pay for the deficit are quite remote.

THE EUROMARKETS

U.S. Employment Data Pushes Prices Down

By Christopher Pitzey NEW YORK — Most sectors of the Eurobond market ended lower on the day and the week as sellers emerged on Friday afternoon following news of a higher-than-expected rise in U.S. nonfarm payroll employment in October, dealers said.

above market estimates of a gain of 180,000 to 200,000. Dealers said this appeared to confirm some economic data that appeared in the latter half of September indicating the U.S. economy was starting to grow at a more vigorous rate.

that a substantial part of this consisted of the \$750-million bond for Alberta, which formed part of the \$1.25-billion Eurobond financing for the Canadian province.

The floating-rate-note sector ended mixed on the day, but those issues paying the six-month London interbank bid rate, Libid, or below were again the target for particularly heavy selling, dealers added.

Dollar-straight bonds ended with losses of between 1/4 and 3/4 point, with some selling noted after the employment figures. However, traders said turnover this week had been slow, with operators keeping a close watch on the progress of the U.S. Treasury auctions.

The issue finished the week just outside its total fees of 1 1/2 percent, at 1.975, although dealers said it had performed well in view of the market weakness.

On Friday, only two issues were launched. They were a \$40-million equity warrant bond for Towa Real Estate Development Co. and a \$5-million Australian dollar bond for Landesbank Stuttgart.

The sterling-straight sector was 1/4 point to 3/4 point lower after the autumn statement by Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, which projected an increase in public spending from £14.9 billion to £148.5 billion in 1987-88.

Japanese equity warrant bonds were firmer following gains in underlying equities in Tokyo, dealers said.

On the week, dollar straight bonds totaling over \$1 billion were launched. Dealers noted, however,

the budget has to have a growth component," he said. "We have to deal with the deficit, but we've been eating our own seed corn."

Rather, he said, the problem is that the borrowed money seems to end up financing higher government and private consumption instead of productive investment.

They say they want to encourage better education in science, mathematics and engineering to provide industry with incentives to expand its research in products that compete more effectively with those of other countries.

Senator Lawton Chiles, a Democrat of Florida, who is likely to be chairman of the Budget Committee, cannot use the committee for writing such legislation.

Indeed, with the ink on the new tax law barely dry, economists, uneasy about the savings situation, are already drafting versions of the next tax overhaul to address that point.

The newest light cast on the savings issue comes from a soon-to-be published study for the National Bureau of Economic Research, the project, conducted by Mr. Boskin of Stanford and his colleague, Lawrence J. Lau, suggests that Americans born after 1940 save less in their peak earning years than those born before 1940.

Mr. Boskin said, "The real question is, what will 1995 look like? If younger savers keep the pattern shown in this study, we're in deep trouble."

There are other demographic problems. The portion of the current American savings pool represented by state and local government surpluses will almost certainly be lower as the century draws to a close. At the moment, these surpluses, at \$58 billion in 1985, offset about one-third of the federal deficit.

By then, Mr. Modigliani said, the United States will be forced to come to grips with the budget deficit. "A large fraction of our savings is being wasted on the government deficit," he said.

To make matters worse, demographics may also be playing havoc with Japanese savings.

Mr. Boskin said that in the next 14 years, the portion of Japan's population over 65 will rise from 11 percent to 16 percent. The result, he says, is that Japan's savings rate may fall substantially, leaving less for overseas investment.

Mr. Modigliani said Japan's savings rate was already declining because the country's economy is growing more slowly. The savings rate peaked, he said, just before the first oil crisis in 1973. But Mr. Modigliani is not too troubled by the prospect of what Japan's diminished savings may mean for America.

"Between now and the time Japan will be aged, so many other things will have happened," Mr. Boskin said.

The differing rates he found, Mr. Boskin said, were not caused by changes in interest rates, unemployment, women's participation in the labor force or family size.

So why do younger Americans save less? Mr. Boskin said he didn't know.

"The first explanation that springs to mind is the 'Me Generation,'" he laughed. The findings, he agreed, may be ammunition for those who see baby-boomers as a self-indulgent generation that values consumption, not thrift. But he cautioned that much more observation of the baby-boomers is needed before coming to any firm conclusion about their savings behavior.

"For all we know it is the generation of the 1920s and '30s that is the aberrant one," Mr. Boskin said. "They are the ones who were scarred by the Depression. The real question is, what will 1995 look like? If younger savers keep the pattern shown in this study, we're in deep trouble."

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Euro-Commercial Paper

Table with columns: Issuer, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Includes various Euro-commercial paper issues for different maturities (15-45 days, 76-105 days, 106-135 days, 136-165 days, 166-183 days).

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHX, Bid, Ask. Lists various OTC stocks and their prices.

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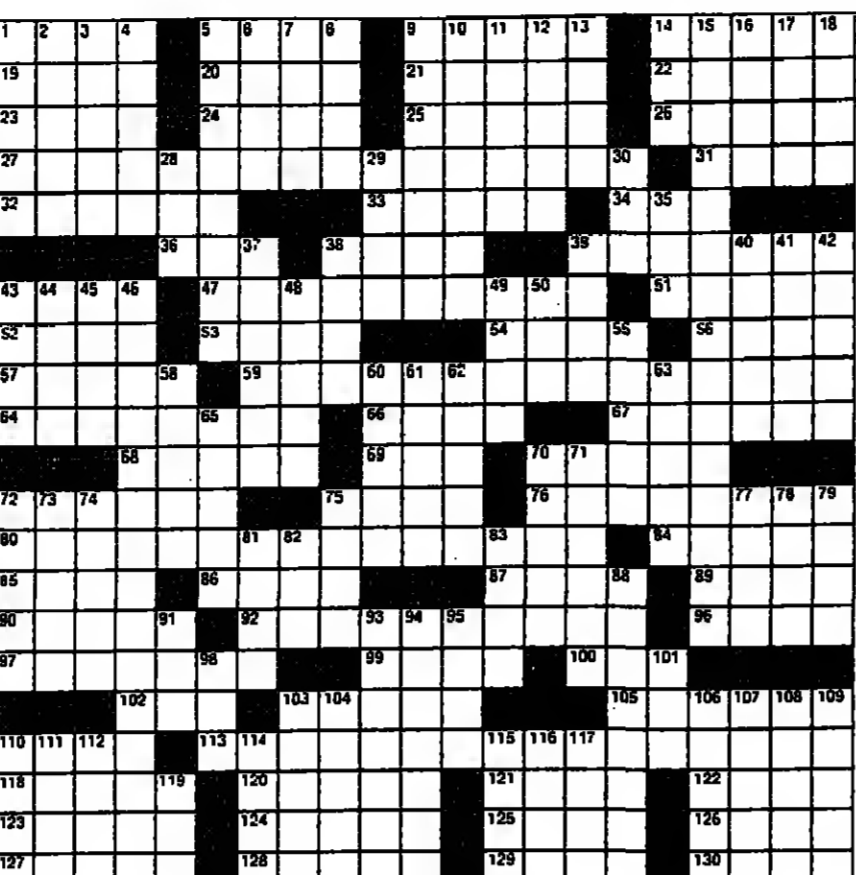
Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHX, Bid, Ask. Lists various OTC stocks and their prices.

WALL STREET WATCH. IN THE HT EVERY THURSDAY. INSIDE REPORTING ON TRENDS AFFECTING THE U.S. STOCK MARKETS.

- ACROSS 1 Skirt 54 Hibernal chief's stronghold 9 Pointed 14 Stracusa specialty 18 Bakery flute 20 Kharctum's river 21 Nautical plank or block 22 Mary from Quincy, Ill. 23 Dashiell contemporary issue 24 Susteniacular 25 Solasie 26 Ray 27 F.T.C. concern 31 Nice summers 32 Sonnet ending 33 Bailiwicks 34 Airport abbr. 36 A constellation 38 A supporter of: Suffix 39 Cobble 43 Radiate 47 What F.H.A. mortgages are and aren't 51 Horn 52 Frank oratorio 53 He painted 'Dog Barking at the Moon'

- DOWN 1 Banjo ridges 2 'Casablanca' actor 3 Bell (Emily Bromé) 4 Choose 5 Wavelength unit 6 Actor O'Shea 7 Arabic letter 8 Intense emotion 9 Phoenician goddess 10 First words of 'Saint Louis Blues' 11 Ballerina Shearer 12 Greece, 10 Greeks 13 Outclaim 14 Dance step 15 What NASA did 16 R.b.i. or e.r.a. 17 Carry 18 Cady's lather 28 Large parrot 29 Leprous 30 Sunset time, 10 Shelley 35 Spasm 37 Kind of husbandry 38 Korean money 39 Father of Enos 40 Hydroxyl compound 41 Lake in Finland, to a Swede 42 School tool 43 Formerly 44 Sordine 45 Article 46 N.R.C. concern 48 Vibrato 49 Advocate forcefully 50 Won at musical chairs 53 Enclave 58 Ancharite 60 Crane on a cruiser

Initial Impressions By Robert H. Wolfe



- DOWN 61 Cohan's ancestors 62 Time being 63 Mubarak's predecessor 65 Dangerous gaseous element 70 Macaw 71 Tarry 72 Lullaby 73 Kind of role 74 Indians of Okla. 75 Vier preceder 77 —dixit 78 Opposite of 91 Down 79 Turned right 81 "Comment allez—?" 82 Geller's talent, for short 83 Deer 88 Talked stupidly and carelessly 91 Eternally 93 Ineffective protagonist 94 Sport of a sort 95 Jalopy 98 Sleep stage 101 Cosset 103 Battery terminal 104 Gateway 106 Comprehensive treatise 107 Of Priam's realm 108 Growing out 109 Creator of the Mollats 110 Kind of tail 111 Odd, in Oban 112 Beat 114 Rai— 115 Spot for a figurehead 116 Mythical beast 117 Herrick's "Cherry" 119 Site for a drum

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



TO THE LAND OF THE CATTAILS

By Aharon Appelfeld. Translated by Jeffrey M. Green. 148 pages, \$14.95. Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 9 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by John Gross

IT is the summer of 1938. A mother and her son have made their way eastward from Austria to Bukovina, traveling first by train, then by horse and carriage. The mother, Toni, is 34. Seventeen years ago she ran away from a traditional Jewish home in the region, together with a non-Jew; once they reached Vienna, they married and had a child, Rudi, but by the time she was 20 she was divorced. Now, after coming into a legacy from one of her many lovers, she has been seized by an urge to visit her native village, taking Rudi with her. In terms of nature, Toni is obeying a deep homing instinct. In terms of history—but perhaps she has no choice in the matter—she is traveling in a disastrously wrong direction. Like several of Aharon Appelfeld's earlier novels—most memorably "Badenheim 1939"—"To the Land of the Cattails" is a story about Jews on the brink of the Holocaust. Destruction and its attendant horrors wait in the wings, and our foreknowledge of them conditions everything we feel about

BOOKS

the immediate situation that Appelfeld describes. But the politics of the period are never directly referred to; Toni and Rudi move forward on their pilgrimage as though through a dream.

Nowhere is this dreamlike quality more apparent in the book than in the way the passage of time gets mysteriously stretched out. Almost every stage of the journey takes far longer than it would in reality, even horse-drawn reality. Summer gives way to autumn, and by the time Rudi finally reaches his destination (his mother, at the last minute, has gone on ahead) another autumn has come round.

Along the road, mother and son stop at lodging houses and inns, some owned by gentiles, some by Jews. There is one serious delay: Toni falls ill with typhus, and has to spend most of the winter getting over it. Then, in the spring, she and Rudi arrive at an inn and find that the landlady has just been murdered, simply because she was Jewish.

From this point on, the atmosphere grows far more ominous. Peddlers warn them that anti-Semitic disorders have broken out in the surrounding countryside; they come across a looted Jewish house and a ruined synagogue. Nostalgia has made Toni romanticize her native land—the land of the

cattails growing by the river, fondly remembered from childhood. Now she is gripped by fear.

"To the Land of the Cattails" is not only an account of a journey toward doom, however. It is equally concerned with the relationship between mother and son. If Rudi's feelings about Toni fluctuate, if the scorn that has long overlaid his earlier devotion to her has begun to drop away, it is as a result of a more general emotional awakening.

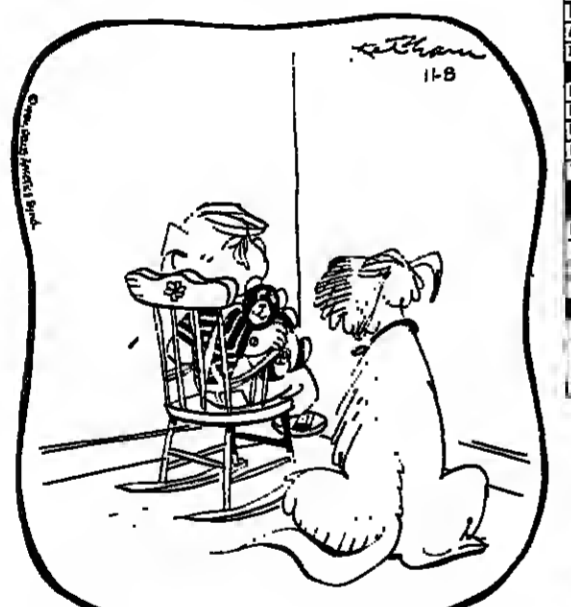
Still, the Jewish theme keeps recurring, inescapably. One of Toni's purposes in setting out to see her parents is the hope that Rudi will absorb some of the Jewishness his upbringing has lacked; as the journey proceeds, however, she becomes increasingly preoccupied with what she thinks of as Jewish failings. At first, by contrast, the half-Jewish Rudi seems much more at ease with his Jewish loyalties. But then his rage at the prejudice in the air turns on itself; he starts drinking, his appearance coarsens, he mutters anti-Semitic catch phrases that he picked up at school.

Can he be no half-measures with a story like this; either the spell works, or it fails. I do not doubt that it works, that Appelfeld has succeeded in creating an effect of utter inevitability. The strong, spare narrative impels the reader forward, as though in a folktale or a ballad. At the same time, I can imagine some readers who have followed the story unquestioningly up to the final section parting company with it at that point. After learning that the Jews in the region are being rounded up for deportation, Rudi wanders over the countryside. A Jewish girl who has lost contact with her parents attaches herself to him. The two of them join a group of Jews waiting quietly at a small railroad station for the train that is coming to take them away.

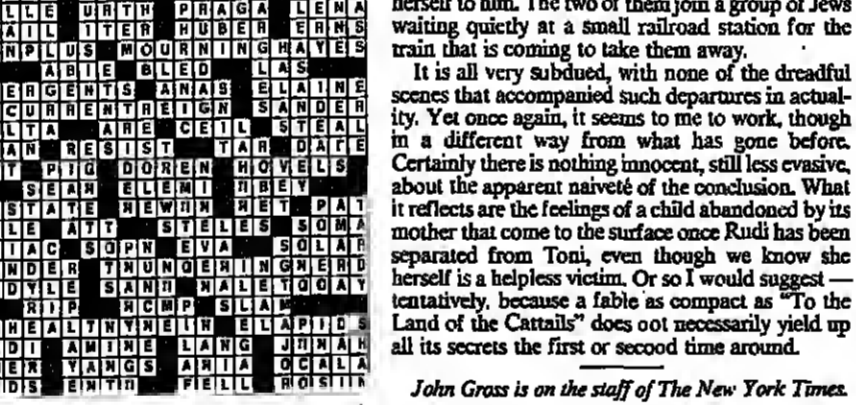
It is all very subdued, with none of the dreadful scenes that accompanied such departures in actuality. Yet once again, it seems to me to work, though in a different way from what has gone before. Certainly there is nothing innocent, still less evasive, about the apparent naivete of the conclusion. What it reflects is the feelings of a child abandoned by his mother that come to the surface once Rudi has been separated from Toni, even though we know she herself is a helpless victim. Or so I would suggest—tentatively, because a fable as compact as "To the Land of the Cattails" does not necessarily yield up all its secrets the first or second time around.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, high, low, and conditions.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Nov. 7. Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of world stock market closing prices for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Hamburg, London, Milan, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, and Zurich.

Financial Markets

Table of financial market data including exchange rates, interest rates, and commodity prices for various international markets.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER BY GARY BUCHANAN. INTERLEADING RESOURCES. WORKING IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET.

Handwritten signature: Joel, melito

SPORTS

Bears Aren't Bullish On Quarterbacking

By Michael Janofsky
NEW YORK — Whose turn will it be Sunday to quarterback the Chicago Bears when they play the Buccaneers in Tampa, Florida?

quarterbacks, Dave Krieg or Gale Gilbert. The Chiefs have won three straight, albeit against modest opponents, but they won't want the smell of the playoffs fouled by a team that probably won't make it.

NFL PREVIEW

ed maladies afflicting regular quarterback Jim McMahon, who has started just five games this season. All were victories, which indicates how much the Bears miss him.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
New York Giants (7-2) at Philadelphia Eagles (3-6) — The Giants got lucky last week when the Dallas Cowboys' last deep drive was deflected by a series of penalties.



Bob Wieland, who lost his legs 17 years ago in Vietnam, crossing the finish line in New York.

Last in the Marathon, First in Courage

Amputee Completes N.Y. Race on 4th Day, Says 'the Joy Has Been the Journey'

By Rick Hampson
NEW YORK — Bob Wieland finally crossed the finish line Thursday, the New York City Marathon's 19,413th and final finisher — and the first to run a marathon with his arms instead of his legs.

winner, Gianni Poli, ran the entire marathon in the time it took Wieland to cross the Verrazano Bridge. Wieland runs in a sitting position, using his muscular arms like crutches to lift his torso and swing it forward. He sits on a 15-pound (6.7-kilogram) saddle and covers his clenched fists with pads he calls "size 1 running shoes."

Marathon officials, meanwhile, thought that Wieland had dropped out. But on Wednesday, Lebow learned that Wieland had entered Central Park, and persuaded him to postpone the last part of his race until Thursday.



Ho, Ho, Heave Ho Steve Thomas of the Toronto Blue Jays got a laugh of sorts as he was dropped by Chris Pryor, left, and Gordie Roberts. The Minnesota North Stars also won the NHL game, 4-1.

Ferguson Takes On Soccer's Hardest Job

MANCHESTER — Alex Ferguson signed on Thursday night for the biggest and most thankless job in English soccer, agreeing to take over as manager of Manchester United hours after the team fired Ron Atkinson.



Alex Ferguson

Ferguson led Scotland to the World Cup finals last summer, then returned to club soccer with Aberdeen, where he had been arguably the most successful manager in Britain in the 1980s. During his tenure, Aberdeen won three Scottish League titles and four domestic cup competitions as well as the European Cup Winners' Cup in 1983.

Busby became Sir Matt, knighted 10 days after the Wembley triumph in honor of his services to the sport. United, meanwhile, had become the most admired British team on the continent, and remains so despite the European ban on English clubs.

What followed was a sad decline. Wilf McGuinness, Frank O'Farrell, Tommy Docherty, Dave Sexton and, more recently, Atkinson, all have tried to bring the glory days back to old Trafford. All have failed.

In Docherty's reign United was relegated to the Second Division, but bounced back and won the FA Cup in 1975, as it was to do twice under Atkinson, in 1983 and 1985.

It has won the First Division championship seven times, the first as early as 1908, and the FA Cup six times, but the legend really was created by Matt Busby in the 1950s.

With money no object for the best-supported club in the land, big-name players have come and gone. So, too, have managers regarded as among the best in the game. The only thing that has remained constant is United's fanatical support.

There were never heroes to be applauded, like Dennis Law and George Best, as they won the title in 1965 and 1967. Then came the ultimate prize, the European Champions Cup, which United won at Wembley in 1968 by defeating Benfica, 4-1, in the final.

Busby had not only achieved success on the field but in helped create a position of power and wealth under the chairmanship of Louis Edwards.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Holmes Retires, Again

NEW YORK (AP) — Larry Holmes, the former world heavyweight champion, announced his retirement from boxing Thursday, three days after he turned 37. This time, he said, he will stick to his decision because "I'm tired of fighting and I'm tired of getting the decisions I earned. I got old, too."

Fremantle's High Winds a Blow To Unprepared Cup Challengers

By Angus Phillips
FREMANTLE, Australia — Something unerving happens to an America's Cup yacht when the wind pipes up to 22 knots, Jeff Beneville was saying.

Tway, Langer Lead Golf

INAGI, Japan (AP) — Bob Tway of the United States shot 65 Friday to tie Bernhard Langer of West Germany for the individual lead with a two-round total of 134 in the World Championship of Golf.

Transition

National Basketball Association
CLEVELAND — Signed Steve Nispor, forward, to a one-year contract and placed him in the Indiana Pacers.

COREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball, Hockey, and European Soccer. Includes standings for Eastern Conference, Atlantic Division, and Central Division.

America's Cup

Table showing the results of the America's Cup sailing competition, including names of boats and crews.

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL standings for the Eastern Conference, Atlantic Division, and Central Division.

Transition

Table showing player transitions in the NBA, including signings and trades for various teams.

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